"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today; Sunday fair; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,525. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

8-HOUR CONTEST REFERRED TO RANK AND FILE OF UNION

Brotherhood Heads, Unable to Agree with Railroads, Ask for Instructions.

SAY FAITH WAS BROKEN

Their Letter to President Construed as Evidence That Roads Accepted the Adamson Law.

NO GENERAL STRIKE JAN. 1

Railway Managers Cite Agreement in Denying Improper Attack on Law.

On the ground that the Adamson law will not give the brotherhoods the eight-hour day on Jan. 1, as provided in the statute and as promised by President Wilson when the unions withdrew their national strike order of Sept. 4 last, the heads of the four train service organizations—the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—announced yesterday that the whole situation would be placed at once before their 400,000 members, with a view to their instructing the union chiefs whether or not to resort again to a national strike threat.

This decision, which, in effect, puts the eight-hour controversy where it was before Congress enacted the Adamson law, was reached by the union leaders after the futile conference on Thursday with the National Conference Committee of the Railways—a conference that speedily ended in a deadlock because the union men insisted that, pending a decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson law, members of the brotherhoods should receive the increased wage awarded to them by the act—a matter of some $5,000,000 a month—regardless of whether the law were ultimately upheld or knocked out. To this the railroads declined to yield.

Having failed to reach any middle ground and remaining obdurate in their stand, the brotherhood chiefs left New York last night for Cleveland, whence a circular to the rank and file will be issued on Jan. 1. This, it was said, would make no recommendation for action, but would set forth that at the insistence of President Wilson the men gave up their demand for time and a half for overtime—one-half of their demand from a financial standpoint—and accepted the Adamson eight-hour law; that the railroads had violated the spirit of the President's settlement by fighting the law; that even if it were upheld it might be applied in a way that would give less than the President intended. Weighing these contentions, the men will be left free to recommend what action they see fit. This removes all danger of a general strike on Jan. 1, but brings closer the possibility of a recurrence of the strike crisis of last August. Whatever decision the men reach will not be known for ten days at least.

Statement for the Brotherhoods.

The following statement was issued by the brotherhoods at the Hotel Bristol after a four hours' conference:

While meeting with President Wilson last August at his insistence, our committee waived their request for time and one-half for overtime, which was fully 50 per cent. of their original demand, and at the suggestion of the President accepted his proposition, which was:

"Concession of eight-hour day.

"Postponement of the other demand, as to payment for overtime, and the counter suggestions of the Railway Managers until experience actually discloses the consequences of the eight-hour day.

"In the meantime, the constitution, by authority of the Congress, of a commission or body of men, appointed by the President, to observe, investigate, and report upon these consequences, without recommendation.

"Then such action upon the facts as the parties to the present controversy may think best."

Our men believed in so doing they would secure the eight-hour basic day at once, but the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, effective on Jan. 1, 1917, made it necessary for them to wait patiently until that time, to find later that the railroad companies instituted injunction proceedings against the Government's enforcement of the eight-hour law, and at this time the entire matter is in litigation, such litigation making it impossible for the Special Committee appointed by the President, as provided for in the law, to proceed with their investigation as of Jan. 1, and the probability of additional litigation being commenced by the railroads, even though the law is declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, will seriously affect such investigation, in fact can and likely will delay the investigation until the commission cannot make its investigation as the law contemplates, thereby defeating the intent of the law and at the same time postponing the benefits promised by the law, which will unquestionably meet with general dissatisfaction among the membership of the railroad organizations.

The entire situation is to be placed before the membership by special circular.

W. S. STONE,
Grand Chief Engineer, B. of L. E.
L. E. SHEPPARD,
Acting President, O. R. C.
W. S. CARTER,
President B. of L. F. & E.
W. G. LEE,
President B. of R. T.

New York, Dec. 29, 1916.

Their Letter to Mr. Wilson.

There was made public yesterday for the first time the letter of acceptance of the President's terms of settlement sent to the White House Aug. 18 last by the brotherhood leaders in which they said that the Adamson law would be acceptable provided the President could "secure the adhesion of the National Conference Committee of the Railways thereto." While the labor leaders did not themselves give the letter, it is said that they feel that inasmuch as the President went ahead without replying to the letter, their conditions were ac-

Continued on Page 10.

Annual Financial Review Tonight
Over thirty-six newspaper pages in the N. Y. Evening Post devoted to financial affairs. Review of past year and forecast for 1917, edited by Alexander Dana Noyes. Invaluable for investor and financier. Most important publication on finances of the year. Price of New York Evening Post tonight, 5 cents a copy, which also includes Annual Real Estate Review and Japan Supplement, over 100 pages. All newsstands.—Advt.

GAY BUDAPEST THRONG HAILS THE CORONATION

Window Seats Sell as High as 21,000 Crowns for Entry of King Charles.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 28, (via London, Dec. 29.)—The coronation festivities are in full swing here, under the brightest of Winter skies, and Budapest for the time being seems to have forgotten the war. A holiday crowd moves through the streets, gay with flags and bunting, many of the people in the splendid national garb. The principal thoroughfares are crowded with automobiles, State carriages, mounted and unmounted troops, officers in full dress, and nobles in Magyar costumes.

Notwithstanding the rain yesterday, an unprecedented crowd witnessed the formal entry of King Charles. Visitors came from all parts of the country. Windows along the route were rented for as much as 5,000 crowns in some instances, while in one case 21,000 crowns was paid.

The inaugural diploma was handed to the King last evening by a deputation from both houses of Parliament. Today the King returned the diploma to Parliament, with his signature, and Parliament administered the oath. New crown guardians were selected by the King. It was an impressive ceremony, the members of both houses, in the Hungarian national costume, assembling in joint session. The coronation ceremony will be begun at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

MAILS BY SUBMARINE ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN

Letters at High Rates to Be Sent to United States and Other Foreign Countries.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The mail to be carried on the merchant submarine Deutschland and her sister ships, the German postal authorities announce, will be known as "submarine mail," and it will be dispatched to the United States, Central America, South America, the West Indies, China, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippine Islands. All letters for transmission by submarine must be sent to Bremen and must bear the inscription "Submarine Letter."

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (via London, Dec. 29.)—The merchant submarine Deutschland and her sister ships will carry on future voyages special mail at rates recalling those of the transcontinental post in the days of the forty-niners.

A special charge of 2 marks for a postcard or letter not exceeding twenty grams in weight will be levied in addition to the regular international postage. A similar charge will be made for each further twenty grams up to a maximum weight of sixty grams.

As letters sent by the ordinary route take many months in transit, six months being not unusual, it is expected that the submarine post will be in heavy demand.

RUSSIAN TROOP SHIP HITS MINE; MANY LOST

Berlin Says Only 50 of Those on Board the Oihonna Were Saved —1,000 Horses Also Drowned.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Finnish steamer Oihonna, of 1,070 tons, with a regiment of Russian coast artillery from the Aland Islands on board, struck a mine and sank in a few minutes, according to a dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Copenhagen. All on board with the exception of fifty persons are said to have been drowned. The steamer was bound for Helsingfors. In addition to the men lost, 1,000 horses went down with the ship.

According to the same source, another liner plying between Abo, Russia, and Marihaam likewise struck a mine and a large number of persons who were on board her are missing. The accidents, according to the newspaper, are attributed to badly anchored Russian mines belonging to the Finnish Bay mine fields.

HELD AS EMBEZZLER FROM REMINGTON CO.

Steel Inspector, Police Say, Confessed Getting $39,000 on Padded Payrolls.

Though the warrant on which he was arrested in Newark yesterday charged George W. Gillette of 68 Trumbull Street, New Haven, with embezzling $10,000 by padding the payrolls of the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Company's Harrison, N. J., steel mills, the police of Hoboken, who locked him up, said he had made a written confession that during the ten months he acted as chief steel inspector for the concern he had taken between $39,000 and $41,000.

The Remington Company has been on the lookout for either bad or dishonest management since some time before New York bankers who have been financing the company's huge munitions contracts assumed, a few weeks ago, full management of the enterprise. A Burns detective was present when the Hoboken police seized Gillette in a Newark hotel yesterday, and it was believed that the discovery of his alleged peculations resulted from a systematic audit that has been in progress ever since the financiers stepped in at the Bridgeport home office.

The method by which Gillette is said to have stolen from his employers was not learned, but it was said by the police that in the work of inspecting steel at the Harrison rolling mills, which make the rough product finished in the Hoboken works, Gillette employed a number of men and received the money to pay them. It was explained that on his list were a number of "dummies," and that by drawing their pay, Gillette had succeeded in getting nearly $1,000 a week.

GILBEY'S INVALID PORT, THE PURE Tonic Wine, is endorsed by thousands of English doctors. $1.37 a bottle at Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., etc.—Advt.

DENIAL BY JAPAN THAT SHE IS TO GET BRITISH WARSHIPS

Foreign Minister Cables That the Rumor Is Absolutely Without Foundation.

NO TRANSFER PLANNED

Story Ran That England Had Agreed to Turn Over Six Superdreadnoughts After the War.

REPORTS ABOUT CAROLINES

Washington Hears That Japan Desires to Keep Pacific Islands Taken from Germany.

Japanese Foreign Minister Cables an Absolute Denial

TOKIO, Dec. 29.
Consul General of Japan, New York.

It is alleged that the rumor seems to be prevalent at Washington that a certain agreement has been concluded between Great Britain and Japan that after the European war is ended the former will transfer to the latter six large-sized men-of-war. THE NEW YORK TIMES accordingly inquired by cable of the Imperial Government regarding the authenticity of the above rumor. As there is absolutely no foundation of fact whatever in that rumor you are hereby authorized to communicate with that newspaper to that effect.

(Signed) MOTONO.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Concern in official and other interested circles over reports for some time current in Washington of alleged arrangements between the British and Japanese Governments that might have a detrimental effect on the political and commercial welfare of the United States after the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, was relieved tonight by a cable message for THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Japanese Government denying the most sensational of the reports. The denial is so positive as to leave no doubt of the good faith of Japan.

The denial applied to a report that Japan was seeking or had obtained an agreement with Great Britain under which a group of British-built superdreadnoughts would be transferred to the Japanese fleet as soon as peace is restored. This report has come to Washington in several different forms. It was said that the number of dreadnoughts to be transferred to Japan was six. That was the phase that obtained widest currency. The Japanese Ambassador told THE TIMES correspondent that he had heard the number given as eight, and he smiled when he told it.

The official denial from the Japanese Government was drawn forth by a cable message of inquiry sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES after efforts had been made elsewhere to get at the bottom of the statement that a group of British dreadnoughts was to be transferred by Great Britain to Japan after the war.

As the story of the alleged Japanese effort to make a bargain with Great Britain to obtain a considerable increase of the Japanese fleet reached Washington, the Japanese Government undertook to supply the Entente Allies, and particularly Russia, with munitions of war to the extent of the country's productive capacity. After the war had progressed for a considerable period, the Japanese Government, it was told, informed Great Britain that it could not keep up this work at full capacity without neglecting its own material interests in preparation for national defense.

In the course of exchanges between the two Governments, according to the story reaching Washington, the suggestion was understood to have come from Japan that she might be able to continue the manufacture of munitions at full capacity if Great Britain would make up the material loss in the increase in the Japanese fleet by enabling Japan to obtain a certain number of battle cruisers of the dreadnought type when the European war was over. The story brought to Washington implied that Japan had declared that a continuance of the munitions making would prevent her from building battle cruisers embraced in the contemplated naval increase program.

Details were lacking in the gossip as to whether Japan was to purchase the dreadnoughts from Great Britain or they were to be transferred to her in consideration of money spent in supplying munitions to the Entente Allies. The cost of five battle cruisers built in England would be in the neighborhood of of $100,000,000.

Would Give Japan Advantage Over Us

The United States Government has no battle cruisers of the dreadnought type in its present fleet in being. Provision for adding vessels of this type to the American Navy was contained in the Naval Appropriation bill for the present year. It will be several years, however—three at the earliest—before any American battle cruiser can be put in commission. The immediate transfer of six battle cruisers to the Japanese fleet would give Japan a material advantage in naval strength over the United States. This alleged prospective advantage would be emphasized by the action of the Japanese Government a few days ago in proposing a naval in-

Continued on Page 4.

Caillaux Sounds Rome on German Offers; 'Generous Treatment' for Abandoning Russia

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Curiosity has recently been aroused in diplomatic and political circles by the presence in Rome of M. and Mme. Joseph Caillaux. This curiosity is as lively at the Vatican as in the neighborhood of the Quirinal. It appears that Caillaux has been engaged here in peace propaganda of a somewhat surprising kind.

Caillaux is reported to have recommended in Italian neutralist quarters, where pro-German feeling is still strong, a Franco-Italian policy of startling boldness. Germany, he is understood to have said, is disposed to accord most generous treatment to France and prepared to compel Austria to grant Italy terms that would fulfill all, or nearly all, of her national aspirations. The only condition would be that Germany should have a free hand in dealing with Russia, Rumania, and the other Balkan States. She would thus be able to indemnify herself for her great efforts and sacrifices, while assuring ample compensation to France and Italy.

It is not known whether these ideas were favorably received in Italian neutralist quarters. It is known, however, that the Italian Government heard of them, and that there was some thought of taking drastic measures against their author. It is said that Caillaux failed to obtain an audience with the Pope, although Mme. Caillaux paid her respects to some members of the Sacred College. Caillaux also approached an ex-Premier, whose fidelity to the allied cause is above suspicion, but found his door closed.

It is not believed that Caillaux will return to France for the present. In Rome the ideas he has ventilated are thought to be not unconnected with the peace manœuvres in which international high finance has lately been indulging.

PRESIDENT AGREES TO A BOND ISSUE

Gives Tentative Approval of Plan to Meet Part of the Treasury Deficit.

HULL WANTS $220,000,000

Agreement Reached That the Issue Shall Be Charged Against Extraordinary Army and Navy Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Tentative approval has been given by President Wilson to plans for a bond issue to meet a part of the prospective deficit at the end of the next fiscal year and the Administration leaders in Congress are preparing to bring in their revenue bill as soon as possible after the holiday recess. It became known today that they have urged that the President should deliver a special message or adopt some other means to spur both houses to prompt action so that the necessary legislation may be passed before the end of the present session.

It has been agreed that any bond issue shall be charged to the account of extraordinary army and navy expenditures. Representative Hull of Tennessee, author of the Income Tax law, outlined today a plan he has drafted for consideration of the Ways and Means Committee for separating preparedness accounts from the ordinary expenses and receipts of the Government. He estimates that ordinary expenses this year and next will be less than the ordinary receipts, and that special taxation and bond issues will be needed only to cover excess disbursements for various purposes, including army, navy, and fortifications extensions.

Mr. Hull's plan contemplates the issuance of $125,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds for army and navy expenses, $70,000,000 under the Shipping act and for the proposed nitrate plant, and $25,000,000 to pay for the Danish West Indies, or a total of $220,000,000.

Treasury officials today said that the plan of Representative Garner of Texas, to be pressed by him in committee, for a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on all imports now free, and 5 per cent. increase on all articles now dutiable would add $268,639,895 to the revenues for the period between March 1, next, and July 1, 1918, provided imports continued at the present rate. Strong opposition to this plan already is apparent.

Estimates of the Treasury deficit differ according to Congressional and administrative viewpoints. Secretary McAdoo estimated in his annual report the actual deficit in the working balance of the Treasury on June 30, 1918, at $185,583,000 which accounts for appropriations unexpended combined with the left over balance.

The Congressional Appropriations Committee, basink their estimates upon the actual appropriations without regard to whether the Executive Departments spends all or part of the appropriations, figures $313,269,654 as the deficit.

With Secretary McAdoo, the President is working on other plans for raising additional revenue. The President has pointed out that he believes a bond issue should be used only to meet temporary and emergency expenditures. Many of these have been caused by the Mexican situation.

The Treasury already has authority by previous acts of Congress to issue Panama bonds to about $240,000,000 of these are available. They would bear three per cent.

SPAIN THREATENS ACTION OVER U-BOATS

Sends Sharp Protest to Germany and Hints at Steps to Protect Merchant Ships.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The note addressed to Germany on the submarine question by the Spanish Government reviews at length the policy of Madrid from the time the first Spanish ship, the Isidoro, was torpedoed in August, 1915. It declares that the Spanish Government has always maintained that it was illegal to destroy prizes, as is the constant practice of submarines, and that the Cabinet also demanded the observation of the Declaration of London, notably Article 50, which it is maintained submarines violate by abandoning the crews of sunken ships to the mercy of the sea far from land.

The note further recalls the vigor of the representations of the Spanish Government which, it says, sometimes caused the Berlin Government to be surprised at the radical attitude of Spain, whose protests it is held, have been more energetic than those of any other neutral State, even the United States of America. With regard to the contraband question the note says:

"What the Spanish Government does not admit is the Central Powers' interpretation of international law whereby they destroy ships of nations which have always complained and protested against such an interpretation."

The note concludes with an announcement that further steps are being taken to avoid or diminish in future the risks to Spanish shipping.

PARIS, Dec. 28. (Delayed.)—A Havas dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Cabinet, after consideration of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels, has decided to take energetic measures to avoid the constant diminution of the country's merchant marine. Another meeting will be held to give precise form to these measures, the nature of which has not been disclosed.

Seaboard Florida Limited, 60h. 2 25. Quickest connections to interior Florida.—Advt.

NEWSPRINT MAKERS DECLINE TO TESTIFY

Federal Inquiry Suddenly Ends with Their Refusal to Discuss Their Prices.

CONGRESS MAY GIVE RELIEF

Report, as Forecast, to Denounce Manufacturers—Distribution Plan in Abeyance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Hearings reopened here today by the Federal Trade Commission in its newsprint paper investigation came to a sudden end when paper manufacturers refused to discuss the reasonableness of newsprint prices. Both publishers and jobbers had been heard.

The manufacturers declared they had not had time to study tables prepared by the commission's investigators purporting to show huge profits. Members of the Trade Commission, who appeared to be astonished at the manufacturers' refusal, announced that despite an apparent unwillingness by the manufacturers to help in the investigation, the commission's report would be issued, probably in about ten days, and that such recommendations to Congress would be made as were thought necessary. At the same time it was said the commission would be in position probably by tomorrow night to announce whether its consideration of a paper distribution plan showed an actual paper shortage and a need for distribution under supervision of the commission.

It was strongly intimated that facts uncovered by the commission will be turned over to the Department of Justice. Already the department is investigating charges that the manufacturers have combined to raise prices and restrict production. It was announced that if the commission failed to relieve conditions, some other governmental agency might be able to help. The report to Congress, it is understood, will denounce manufacturers for raising prices to the extent of forcing many small publishers out of business.

Manufacturers proposed the distribution plan at a hearing two weeks ago. Today's hearing was a resumption of that proceeding, interrupted to study the plan and give the manufacturers time to go over the commission's cost of production figures.

Blame Makers and Jobbers.

Publishers testifying today blamed both manufacturers and jobbers for prevailing conditions in the newspaper world. It was declared that jobbers had taken advantage of the last two weeks to try to frighten publishers into paying high prices by asserting a shortage existed which would prevent many publishers filling their needs during the coming year. More testimony was brought out also concerning alleged rebates to sell to publishers and regarding different prices quoted by the same manufacturers. It was charged that an effort was being made to discourage buying associations through which publishers hope to purchase their paper more cheaply.

Publishers, it was said, were going ahead rapidly with their plans for constructing paper-making plants of their own. By the middle of 1918, said A. J. McIntyre, paper expert of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the publishers would be virtually independent of the paper makers.

Publishers who testified today were asked by the commission for suggestions as to a solution of the situation. Representative Crampton of Michigan proposed that if it were not unconstitutional, the commission take into its own hands the matter of price and distribution. When a combination, he said, could control a public commodity some public authority should have the power to see that justice was done. If the Federal Trade Commission did not have enough power to meet the situation he, as a member of Congress, would do all he could to give it such power.

Other publishers testified that prices were widely different. J. H. Zerbey, a Pottsville, Penn., publisher, declared it all depended on who the publisher was whether he could buy in the open market.

C. S. Andrews, also of Pennsylvania, declared his competitor in the same town was able to buy paper cheaper than he. Others who gave similar testimony were H. B. Varner, a North Carolina publisher; H. J. Blanton, of Missouri; Frank P. Glass, Vice President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; W. A. Gracey and W. L. Ostron, both of New York State.

Publishers Hard Pressed.

H. E. Trout, representative of Pennsylvania Weekly Publications, said some weeklies were paying ten cents a pound for paper and that if present prices continued all would have to go out of business. These papers, he said, had cut down their circulation and increased their prices all they could.

A statement given out tonight by Mr. Glass, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said in part:

"This investigation has been going on for over five months, having been initiated by a request of the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association for such an investigation, the manufacturers claiming that an investigation would show that they had been conducting their business in the proper way. The Federal Trade Commission has apparently pursued the investigation more seriously and has

Continued on Page 4.

SCANDINAVIA UNITES IN PEACE MOVE, THREE POWERS SEND NOTE TO WILSON; GERARD CABLES IMPORTANT REPORT

Text of Norwegian Note to Washington Indorsing President Wilson's Move for Peace

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The text of the note from Norway, as delivered by Norwegian Minister Bryn to Secretary Lansing today, follows:

It is with the liveliest interest that the Norwegian Government has learned of the proposals which the President of the United States has just made with the purpose of facilitating measures looking toward the establishment of a durable peace, while at the same time seeking to avoid any interference which could cause offense to legitimate sentiments.

The Norwegian Government would consider itself failing in its duties toward its own people and toward humanity if it did not express its deepest sympathy with all efforts which would contribute to put an end to the ever-increasing suffering and the moral and material losses. It has every hope that the initiative of President Wilson will arrive at a result worthy of the high purpose which inspires it.

Identical notes have been sent by Sweden and Denmark.

ALLIES COMPLETE REPLY TO BERLIN

France Will Forward Long Document Through Neutral Channels by Next Wednesday.

EXPECTED TO SATISFY US

Answer to Wilson, Entirely Dissociated from Teuton Proposal, Will Follow Promptly.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 30.—The Entente reply to the German peace note has been completed and will be given out for transmission in the early part or middle of next week. The document could have gone forward yesterday but for the necessary formality of referring it to all the Allies before final delivery.

The reply is a very long document, much longer than the German note. This point has been one of the matters of discussion during the conferences of the last few days here, the objection having been raised that it should be short and sharp.

But there were so many points for elucidation, and such a complete difference of conception of the objects and purposes for which the two sides went to war, that it was found desirable to extend the note to considerable length.

The presence in London of Alexandre Ribot, the French Finance Minister, permitted the French Ministry to be represented during the conferences.

Unusual optimism is shown here as a result of the final form which the reply has taken, which is believed to be such that it will be received with satisfaction at Washington.

The reply to President Wilson's note will follow within a few days after the delivery of the reply to Germany.

France to Forward Note for Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The reply of the Entente Powers to the German invitation to a peace conference will be forwarded from Paris as the allied clearing house to Washington and other neutral capitals whence the German proposal came. This is indicated by the fact that the Russian answer to the German peace note was telegraphed to Paris early in the week and the announcement today that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, took part in Anglo-French conferences, held at Lloyd George's house Wednesday and yesterday.

It is thought probable that a similar course will be followed in regard to the reply which will later be made to President Wilson's suggestions, although it cannot be too clearly stated that the Entente Powers do not in any way link together the German note of Dec. 12, proposing a conference at a neutral centre, and the President's invitation to the belligerents to make a statement of their views as to the terms on which the war might be concluded.

It may be found that while the reply to Germany will be in the form of an identic note, delivered by France in the name of all the Governments of the Allies, greates scope for the expression of individual national views will be arranged for in the Entente Powers' reply to Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Balfour took up his duties at the Foreign Office this week, and it is hoped here that his skillful hand will be employed in stating Great Britain's case to the American public.

Wants Wilson to Have All Facts.

The Manchester Guardian today lays stress on the necessity of furnishing to President Wilson the particulars upon which he will be able to judge of the concrete facts lying behind the diplomatic generalities. The Guardian says the President's desire to know the facts is a natural and laudable one, "since, if the two sides are fighting about nothing, they clearly ought to stop fighting, and if they are fighting about something very substantial, as is our own belief is clearly the case, it would be very useful to the President, with his enormous power and equal responsibility, to know

Continued on Page 2.

Japanese Supplement Tonight
Comprehensive supplement will be issued by the N. Y. Evening Post devoted to Japanese relations with the United States. Articles by leading statesmen and publicists of both countries. Official announcements of Japanese Government. Invaluable to tourist, business man, and financier. Price of the New York Evening Post tonight complete, over 100 pages including Annual Financial and Real Estate Reviews, 5 cents a copy. All newsstands.—Advt.

PEACE SENTIMENT SLUMPS IN BERLIN

Entente Refusal Is Expected and the Reaction Revives Talk of a Finish Fight.

SEE BRITISH FOOD FAILING

Impression Grows That the Final Decision of the War May Not Be Very Far Off.

By CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (via Sayville, Dec. 29.)—The holiday peace talk has evaporated with startling rapidity, and today, with exception of the most enthusiastic optimists, the German people are again facing the iron realities and hardships of war, with their old grimly cheerful spirit.

The Entente's answer to Germany's peace proposal, which is not expected before the end of the week, if then, has already been discounted. It is confidently expected to be unfavorable, nor is the Entente's answer to President Wilson's note, which is thought likely to be politely negative as well, expected to accelerate peace appreciably.

Doubtless the bulk of German public opinion today believes on sober reflection that President Wilson's step, in which many other neutrals are expected to join, has at least started a movement in the direction of peace, which it will be impossible for the Entente to check, but that it will take a very long time to reach the goal.

One notes today even a certain reaction against a too early peace and a growing suspicion that England, despite her apparent enthusiasm for continuing the war to a finish, is secretly pulling the wires at Washington and other neutral capitals, with a view to trapping Germany into a premature peace.

This reaction against the peace proposition, though slight as yet and not affecting the masses, is nevertheless capable of developing into a nation-wide impetus for continuing the war to a finish with all the means at Germany's disposal if Germany's peace offer is now scorned.

This feeling is inflamed by the reports of late that Great Britain "is menaced by the spectre of famine," very much attention having been attracted in Berlin in this connection by the reported speech of the new English Minister of Agriculture in Parliament on the seriousness of the food situation, concluding, it is said, with the expression of the conviction that "the victory of the whole war may be won or lost on the corn and potato fields of Great Britain."

In this reported statement Germans see a confession that the food conditions in Great Britain are beginning to be viewed in a serious spirit.

While, therefore, peace stock has taken a considerable drop as the conviction grows that fighting to a finish is far more probable than an early peace, there is nevertheless a feeling, still vague and unformulated, that the great decision of the whole war is no longer far off in the indefinite distance, but that this decision will come in the New Year, and possibly sooner than one might expect.

In this connection peculiar interest attaches to this answer, which the Chancellor made to the Burghers of Heidelberg, who had sent him a note of confidence:

"I see in this manifestation of your view the certainty that in the conduct of the Empire's business, with which it strives to gather together all the resources of the German nation for a victorious conclusion of our last defensive war, I can count on the good understanding and support of the country. The nearer the decision approaches, which must forever make secure Germany's right of existence and its freedom of development, the firmer shall be our unity."

The Germania this morning takes a cautiously optimistic view of the possibilities of peace. This leading Catholic organ says:

"From three different directions the peace movement, which has affected neutrals as well as the warring States, has grown into a large proposition. First came Germany's peace offer,

Continued on Page 2.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE ATLANTIC COAST LINE—All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

MORE NEUTRALS FALL IN LINE

Norway, Sweden, Denmark Commend Effort for a Durable Peace.

AWAIT WORD FROM ENTENTE

Gerard's Report of Conference with Kaiser and Zimmermann Kept Secret at Capital.

TURKEY ANSWERS WILSON

Note Similar to That of Germany and Austria, Calling for Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The neutral nations are falling into line behind President Wilson's overtures for peace. Three more of them gave his initiative their support today when the Norwegian Minister, H. H. Bryn, delivered to the State Department a note from his Government in the form in which it has been transmitted by the three Scandinavian nations—Norway, Sweden, and Demark—to the belligerent Governments, informing them of their support of President Wilson's move.

The Swedish and Danish Ministers will deliver identically the same form of note to the State Department tomorrow.

Secret Report from Gerard.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Berlin, has sent a long confidential communication to the State Department for the information of the President, embracing the results of his conference on Tuesday, Dec. 26, with Herr Alfred Zimmermann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Herr Zimmermann granted this conference at the time he handed to the American Ambassador the text of the German reply to President Wilson's note of Dec. 18. While, in view of the policy of secrecy regarding peace negotiations that has been adopted by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, it is not officially admitted that such a communication has come from Mr. Gerard, it was ascertain today that important confidential information bearing on the attitude of the Central Powers had been embodied in the Ambassador's confidential report of his conference with Herr Zimmermann.

Whether the report from the Ambassador contained a reference to the special conference which is understood to have been granted to him on the same day by the German Emperor could not be ascertained tonight. Unofficial information indicated that the Kaiser on the same day was to grant a special conference with Dr. A. De Claparede, the Minister to Germany from Switzerland, the first of the neutral nations to respond to President Wilson's note with an indorsement of his efforts in the direction of facilitating an exchange of views with the object of eventually terminating the war, and following that to bring about an international discussion of the President's suggestion for a league to insure peace and prevent future wars.

Terms Are Confidential.

But information obtained by Mr. Gerard would not be transmitted by our Government to the British Government or its allies without the consent of the German Foreign Office. The anxiety of the German Government for a conference is known to be so great that it would be willing to make almost any concession with respect to the arrangement of a modus vivendi to bring about the assembling of delegates, or even the statement of its maximum terms if that is demanded by the Entente as a quid pro quo for participating in the conference should there be no other way of bringing about such a gathering.

As set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the German Government's viewpoint respecting the stating of its terms is understood to be that it would be in position to offer much better terms if they were presented secretly. But if it is impossible to bring about the meeting of delegates in a preliminary peace conference without stating its views publicly, it is understood from statements made in Teutonic circles here that the German Government would be willing to make known these terms to the Entente, if assured that the latter would state their terms, or afford assurance that the Entente terms would be disclosed to delegates of the Central Powers assembled in a preliminary conference.

Await Word from Entente.

As the situation stands tonight, no open move will be made by this Government until definite and official information is received from the Entente Governments regarding their attitude toward the German request that they enter into peace negotiations, or until the Entente has made its response to President Wilson's note of Dec. 18. Three of the four foreign Ministers of the Central Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey—have already replied to President Wilson's note.

The Turkish reply arrived at the State Department today and was made public, and, like the responses made by Germany and Austria, the communication from the Ottoman Government proposes the immediate meeting, in a neutral country, of delegates of the [illegible]

powers, and states its opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can only be commenced after the end of the present war, but that when this moment shall have arrived, Turkey, like Germany and Austria-Hungary, will be pleased to collaborate with the United States and other powers in that task.

The Bulgarian reply to the President's note had not been received tonight, but is expected momentarily, and will be identical with that of the other three allies. The proposal of the Central Powers for a speedy assembly on neutral ground of delegates of the warring nations, it is understood, has been communicated by the United States to the Entente Governments. Whether the plan for exchanging views as proposed by the Central Powers will be acceptable to the Entente remains to be developed and is expected to be disclosed in the reply which the Entente Governments make to the President's note and the reply they are also planning to make to the overtures of the four Central Powers asking the ten Entente Governments to enter into negotiations with a view to discussing the objects for which they are fighting.

The next real move in the situation is counted upon as being due from the Entente Governments. From what could be gathered here today it is not believed that the Entente reply will be forthcoming before Jan. 3, the delay being occasioned by the fact that the powers are bound by agreement not to take any step relating to the discussion of the termination of hostilities without mutual consultation. The physical difficulty of exchanging communications between a group of ten nations that extend from Japan to Russia and from the North Sea to Portugal, necessarily delays formulation of the Entente answer. The four Central Powers are geographically grouped contiguously, and ease of communication as well as unity of purpose under the aegis of the German Empire made it easy for them, as original proponents of negotiations to reply promptly to President Wilson's note.

The Turkish Reply.

The text of the reply of the Turkish Government to the President's note, as received from Ambassador Elkus today, is as follows:

Mr. Ambassador: In reply to the note which your Excellency was pleased to deliver to me under date of the 23d instant, No. 2,107, containing certain suggestions of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the following:

The generous initiative of the President, tending to create bases for the re-establishment of peace, has been received and taken into consideration by the Imperial Ottoman Government in the same friendly (word omitted) which manifests itself in the President's communication. The President indicates the object which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of that path leading to this object. The Imperial Government considers a direct exchange of ideas as the most efficacious means of attaining the desired result.

In conformity with its declaration of the 12th of this month, in which it stretched forth its hand for peace negotiations, the Imperial Government has the honor of proposing the immediate meeting, in a neutral country, of delegates of the belligerent powers.

The Imperial Government is likewise of opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can only be commenced after the end of the present struggle between the nations. When this moment shall have arrived the Imperial Government will be pleased (to) collaborate with the United States of America and with the other neutral powers in this sublime task. [Signed] HALIL.

Watching Spain's Course.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Dispatches from London that the allied reply to the German proposals was ready and probably would be sent by Wednesday, followed shortly by their reply to the President's note, were read with interest here today, but drew no comment.

Entente diplomats still profess to be profoundly puzzled about the fundamental purpose of the President's note and undecided whether it was designed primarily to promote peace or for America's own guidance. They expect, however, that their Government's reply will be short and appreciative. The real impossibility of peace from their viewpoint, they say, will be adequately pointed out in their lengthy reply to the Central Powers, where they can speak directly and to the point, without fear of wounding a neutral's sensibilities.

The dispatch by Spain of a strong protest to Germany against submarine activities apparently overshadowed in interest among officials here the progress in the peace negotiations.

The Austrian Ambassador saw Secretary Lansing recently, and the Secretary is understood to have outlined fully the attitude of the United States. No secret is being made of the fact that the German submarine activities furnish the cause of real anxiety to American Government officials referred to in the President's notes to the belligerents.

The submarine issue is being kept in the background for the present, but evidence that Germany probably has violated pledges given to the United States has been collected at the State Department, and is before the President.

The usual Friday Cabinet meeting was cancelled today because of the President's desire for as much rest as possible during the holidays, and because no important questions were in shape for action.

FIND TEUTONS DIDN'T EVADE.

Official Texts of Replies Change Washington View on One Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—While some prominent officials still hold that the German response to President Wilson's peace note is unsatisfactory it was evident today that there was a disposition in official circles to modify the first view of the answer, which was based on the text as sent from Berlin to newspapers in this country.

Since the receipt of official texts of the German and Austrian replies, officials have compared them with the President's note and find that the allegation of evasion of one of the principal suggestions of the President is not justified. This is the President's statement concerning the formation of a world league to insure peace.

In this note the President said in referring to the objects "which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war.

"Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each seems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and political and commercial freedom of the nations involved."

A little further on the President said that the interest of the people and Government of the United States, "in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or Government." To this he added: "They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command."

A comparison of these statements with the official texts of the German and Austrian answers shows that both Governments coincided with the President in his suggestion of action "when the war is over."

The German answer says:

"It is also the view of the Imperial Government that the great work for the prevention of future wars can first be taken up only after the ending of the present conflict of exhaustion. The Imperial Government is ready, when this point has been reached, to co-operate with the United States in this sublime task."

Austria's response was in a similar vein:

"The Imperial and Royal Government likewise concurs in the opinion of the President that only after the termination of the present war will it be feasible to undertake the great and desirable work of the prevention of future wars. At an appropriate time it will be willing to co-operate with the United States of America for the realization of this noble aim."

Thus the Teutonic powers have made clear that they are willing to co-[illegible] with the President and would [illegible] the subject of guarantees after the war, therein following the President's idea.

PRAYING FOR PEACE IN OCCUPIED REGIONS

French and Belgians Hope Fervently Something May Come of the Talk.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (via Sayville, Dec. 29.)—Nowhere is peace more fervently yearned for and nowhere are eyes more anxiously strained toward the land of liberty than in the occupied territories of France and Belgium.

Returning from the Somme front to Berlin, I took occasion to stop at Cambrai, Douai, Lille, and Brussels to feel the French and Belgian pulse react to the peace talk in the air. In many private personal conversations with the natives of the occupied territories I gained the impression that peace was what they were all praying for.

It was just before President Wilson's peace message had electrified the world that I was able to talk with these natives, mostly shopkeepers, in the short time at my disposal. Although they had not the slightest inkling that Wilson's message was impending, the news of Germany's peace offer was well known throughout the occupied regions and had keyed up the peace speculations and expectations of inhabitants to a pitch even exceeding the hopes invariably held at the start of the great Franco-British offensives in the west.

In Lille especially was peace sentiment strong. For more than two years the Lilois have heard the promise of the thunder of the British guns, but after throbbing with excitement during the 1915 battles for Lille and being kept on the qui vive by the Somme offensive, they seem at last to have become resigned to certainty, only less strong than the conviction of the Germans themselves, that the German line in the west cannot be broken and that there is in sight for them no relief by force of arms.

"The war has lasted too long," was the simple phrase which I heard over and over again in these towns and cities. Public opinion in rural France was as strong for peace as was that of the French prisoners, while the German soldiers in the region were in perfect and friendly agreement with the French inhabitants on the desirability of peace.

PEACE PLACARDS IN VIENNA.

Sandwichmen Parade the Streets and the Press Talks Plainly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I learn from a reliable source that sandwichmen, carrying posters, on which fervent appeals for peace figure, are daily parading the Vienna streets.

Peace discussion in the newspapers reaches daring lengths. The Arbeiter Zeitung urges Count Czernin, the new Foreign Secretary, to use all his energies to dissipate the nightmare of war which weighs on the people. The newspaper adds:

"The statesman who brings us peace will gain all the glory which the statesmen who brought us the war, failed to gain."

EXPLAINS SWISS ATTITUDE.

Republic Is Anxious, President Says, to See Suffering End.

BOLOGNA Dec. 29.—President Schulthess of Switzerland has explained the part played by his country in the recent steps in favor of peace in an interview with Signor Qualici, editor of the Resto del Carlino. President Schulthess is quoted as saying:

"Switzerland had nothing whatever to do with President Wilson's note. The Federal Council got into communication with the American Government in order to learn if the latter intended to do anything in favor of peace and simply received a copy of the note at the same time as the belligerents. The Council has decided to support the note, inspired by an ardent desire to see an end rapidly put to the suffering caused by this terible war of which the Swiss people have daily evidence in the shape of interned invalids and civilians from places ordered evacuated.

"I do not know what will be the fate of the neutral proposals, and in any case Switzerland has no intention of interfering with the affairs of the belligerents. But she considers it her duty to make known to them that she is ready to help to exchange views in the event of its seeming desirable."

The President said that he was astonished at the rumors of fears of the violation of Swiss neutrality.

"I cannot conceive," he said, "that any of the belligerents harbor the idea of passing through our country. It would not be to their advantage. In addition to the great difficulties of terrain they would be confronted with the vigorous resistance of the Swiss army and the whole people. My country knows only one form of neutrality—absolute neutrality. Let there be no mistake. In the presence of external danger, no matter from what side it comes, Switzerland will be united, notwithstanding differences in race and language."

SOCIALISTS CABLE WILSON.

Danes and Norwegians Praise His Efforts Looking Toward Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29.—The President of the Danish Socialist Party, Minister Stauning, in the name of the party cabled to President Wilson a message of thanks for his peace note and wishes for the happy result of his efforts. The Danish Peace League cabled a similar message.

The Norwegian Socialist Party today also sent to Mr. Wilson a message saying that the Norwegian Social Democracy, which includes a third of the electors of Norway, gives its support to the energetic effort of the President to put an end to the barbarism of war and to establish a durable peace.

HOLT QUITS PEACE BODY.

Prefers to Work with League Rather Than Neutral Conference.

The American Neutral Conference Committee of 70 Fifth Avenue, which is working to stop the European war, announced yesterday the resignation of Hamilton Holt, Chairman of the conference. He will be succeeded by George Foster Peabody.

"I did not resign because there was any misunderstanding in regard to policies," said Mr. Holt last night. "Our labors have been entirely harmonious, and I expect to be in the heartiest accord with whatever is done.

"The two organizations that have enlisted my chief interest during the last year have been the League to Enforce Peace and the American Neutral Conference Committee. As the activities of the league and the American Neutral Conference Committee have become somewhat confused of late in the public mind, and as the object for which the American Neutral Conference Committee was formed is now on the way to be accomplished through the initiative for peace by one of the belligerents and by the action of the President of the United States, I feel that I can withdraw from the American Neutral Conference Committee with entire propriety in order to devote my activities to the other organization."

'COSMOS' MISREPRESENTED.

Letter from a Distinguished Britbn Criticises London Summaries.

A letter from a distinguished Englishman received by THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"I am very much obliged to you for sending me 'Cosmos's' letter. [The reply of 'Cosmos' to Hall Caine.] Like other people I had been deceived by the misleading account of 'Cosmos's' articles given in The London Times. It seems pretty clear now that this misrepresentation was deliberate and that our Times desired, if possible, to have the perfectly reasonable and friendly proposals of 'Cosmos' met by irritable and insulting answers on this side of the water. This is the sort of fact that we must recognise and deplore, since we cannot alter it."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The principal feature of the fighting in Rumania yesterday was the continued, though small, advance of the Germans, particularly in that section of Moldavia near the borderland of Transylvania. Here the country is most difficult from an offensive point of view. West of the line of the railroad from Czernowitz south to Bucharest, the country rises very rapidly until within a short distance of the railroad it becomes truly mountainous. Here, as in most sections of the Transylvanian mountains, the hills are scored with numerous small streams which have cut their way through to reach the plains below. The result is the creation of a number of ridges with intervening valleys through which the streams flow. These ridges are generally parallel, running with the rivers northwest and southeast. The line of the German advance must necessarily be perpendicular to the line of ridges, so that each separate attack must be a frontal attack in character. There is no play for strategy, no possibility of flanking operations. This condition makes the going hard, slow, and what is more to the point, extremely expensive in men. The superior value of the German artillery is also offset to a considerable degree, so that the armies are more evenly matched than in a pitched battle in the plains.

There is no particular obstacle other than these mountain heights before the Germans for a distance of more than twenty miles. But the hills constitute a series of obstacles one after the other. No sooner is one occupied after a hard fight than another looms up immediately. At the present rate in this mountainous district, then, many days, perhaps many weeks, will elapse before the Russians finally retire to what will be their main line of defense, where they will have in their front as defensive obstacles, not only the wide Sereth and its tributary, the Trotus, but these same ridges and valleys on a larger scale, since as we go north the mountains of Moldavia increase rapidly in height. It would not be in any way surprising, although so many factors enter into the calculation of which we are ignorant, if Spring would come and find the Rumanian situation not essentially changed; indeed, not changed at all except for the retirement of the Russians behind the Trotus, the Sereth and the Danube.

It may be doubted if Germany wishes to accomplish more than to pen the Russians to this position. Germany has but little further to gain by offensive operations. On the other hand, she has much to lose. Such operations, particularly under the conditions of terrain which prevail in the present fighting, are exceedingly expensive in both men and material. There is no good reason apparent why Germany should be willing or desire to expend these men, once the danger of a Russian advance has been largely removed by fastening the Russian army behind a wide river, so that, in order to take the offensive she herself would have to drive across.

Germany knows and is ready to admit—in fact, has practically admitted—that she entertains no hope of being able to obtain a decision by force of arms. Her peace proposals meant that she was convinced that the situation, as far as she was concerned, was at a deadlock. Everything that Germany can hope to get she already has. That which she wants most, the open gateway to the East, she apparently has secure, at least for the present. Nothing that she can do can make it more secure. What Germany wants most of all, in a military way, is to carry the offensive to the point where she is in the least danger of the results of an offensive on the other side at some future time, and then to hold what she has.

It is true that a continuance of the offensive against the Russians in Moldavia might result in a further Russian retirement, but then what? Germany knows that when it comes to discussing peace terms she cannot get, and does not want, any part of Russia as far east as Bessarabia. Not wanting it, it would be a useless sacrifice to expend men to take it. Rumania, as a potential danger, is out of the way. Germany, then, may well stop and take stock of what she has. For this reason, as well as because of the inherent strength of the Russian position along the Sereth, it is doubtful if we see a German effort to proceed further.

As to the Germans' ability to advance much further, the indications are that the terrific rate at which they have pushed forward without cessation from the time the passes in the Western Transylvanian Mountains were forced has left them more or less exhausted for the time being. The same troops have not been employed throughout, of course. But the periods of rest have been few. The efficiency of the German machine, being made up of human elements, has its limits. At any rate, it is noticeable that the advance has been materially interfered with. It is either that the Germans are wearying or that the Russian resistance has become a great deal stiffer. In view of the railroad situation, which is altogether favorable to the Russians, the latter is undoubtedly one of the elements, if it is not the entire story. The time, moreover, must soon come when Winter will put an end to the fighting, as the mountains of Moldavia, as well as the wooded Carpathians, are calculated to prevent Winter operations once the snow begins to fall.

ALLIES COMPLETE REPLY TO BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

this, so that he may be assisted in forming his policy, and if, as he clearly foresees, he is liable to be drawn into the war, to come into it on the right side and with the utmost possible assent and support of all good Americans."

"A strong appeal to the heart and conscience of the American people," The Guardian holds, by a full and definite exposition of the British demands. The Guardian continues:

"For let there be no mistake, it is the heart and conscience of the American people we must move and carry with us if they are to take a hand in the tremendous struggle, Belgium released and indemnified, the fair provinces of France released and indemnified, Serbia, Montenegro, and Poland, all released, all indemnified, and for the last a new and better future opened up.

"Another word remains—Armenia, a word of ghastly horror, carrying the memory of deeds not done in the world since Christ was born—a country swept clear by the wholesale murder of its people. To Turkey that country must never and under no circumstances go back, and if to this fated retribution be added the driving of the Turk once for all from European lands, who shall say that this also would not appear just and a thing worth the sacrifice to a people whose missionaries in the part have done more than those of any other nation to minister to the deeds and, so far as in them lay, to protect the lives of that outraged and slaughtered population."

Discussing the subject of "effectual guarantees" for future security, The Guardian says:

"Clearly these are not the least essential part of our demand, and chief among them must stand the power and promise of America."

The chauvinistic press of London shows a tendency to doubt the likelihood of practical action by the United States in this direction, citing the limitations of Presidential powers in this respect, to which "Cosmos" called attention to in a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Spectator also is skeptical of the practicability of such proposals as those of the League to Enforce Peace.

SAYS WILSON TOOK THE PATH OF DUTY

London Nation Condemns Critics, Declaring His Note Serves the World's Greatest Need.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Weekly Nation, in referring to President Wilson's note asking what the belligerent powers require for the conclusion of peace, takes the view that Mr. Wilson is exercising the right and performing the duty laid upon a neutral by The Hague Convention and says that his communication has been stupidly received by the British press.

President Wilson knows enough of history and of human nature, the Nation adds, not to be discouraged by the fact that his effort to do the belligerents a good turn has been misunderstood by one side and evaded by the other.

"It is open to the critics of the note," The Nation continues, "say that it is inopportune or obscure, but it is impossible for them to deny that behind the note lies the greatest material force that the war has left standing. They may find it harder to realize the entirely reassuring truth that his power is now formally enlisted to secure the world's deepest need.

"When a prairie fire is raging a planter has the right and duty to look to his own homestead. A conflagration, enveloping human society, is no domestic broil, as, with all its indirect consequences to mankind, was the American civil war. This war is a flame which daily devours or deteriorates the world's stock of labor, food, raw materials, and implements of industry, including America's share of these necessities, while at least one of its possible and even early developments threaten her peace.

"But we do scant courtesy to Mr. Wilson's presentment if we treat it as a piece of national egoism and write out from its argument its generous and reasoned passion for human welfare."

The nation, carefully analyzing the note, declares that it is completely devoid of offense to the Entente Allies, and proceeds to argue that if Germany is willing to abandon the idea of mastering Europe and will drop desires of annexations and exploitations and take her place in the society of nations, the basis President Wilson seeks for peace has been found.

The article thinks that the Entente Allies can have no quarrel with a note seeking to end an interminable war which might tempt the Allies to commit themselves to a punishment of Germany, not, perhaps, exceeding her deserts, but well in advance of what they have the power to inflict, without calling down an equally heavy penalty on their own heads.

"If there is a force behind President Wilson," The Nation concludes, "to arrest the war at the point of security and fix it there, the Governments may not know what to say to it, but millions of fathers and mothers will call it blessed."

LONDON PAPER'S IDEA OF THE ALLIES' TERMS

Reparation in Money, Land, and Ships, Seizing of German Navy, and Democratic Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Spectator devotes the greater part of tomorrow's issue to answering President Wilson's question as to what are the peace terms of the Entente Allies. Summarized the principal demands as outlined by The Spectator follow:

"The peace terms are to start from the status quo before the war, thus including the evacuation of the whole of Northern France, Belgium and Luxemburg, and of all lands taken from Serbia, Rumania, Russia and Montenegro.

"Alsace-Lorraine is to be restored to France. The Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein is to go to Denmark, and Posen, Polish Prussia, and Austrian Poland are to be added to the new subkingdom of Poland, which the Czar has pledged to create.

"The Slav lands of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, &c., are to be created into a new kingdom.

"Bohemia to be an independent State.

"The Rumanian section of Transylvania to be added to Rumania.

"The whole Austrian Tyrol, plus Trieste, Istria and the other portions of Austria which are Italian in blood or feeling, to be added to Italy.

"Turkey to yield Constantinople and the straits to Russia.

"The Armenians to be put under Russian tutelage.

"The Arabs to be freed, while Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are to be under external protection guaranteeing tranquility.

"The German colonies to remain in the hands of the Entente. Moreover, a money indemnity for the ruin Germany has done in Belgium, France, Serbia, Montenegro, &c.

"Regarding shipping: Germany to make restitution in full for all ships of commerce destroyed, ton for ton, neutral shipping to be replaced only after all the demands of the Allies have been satisfied.

"The German Navy to be handed over and distributed among the Entente nations.

"As a guarantee against future war the Allies are to insist upon the democratization of the German Government.

"The Kiel Canal to be neutralized under an international, non-German commission, including the Entente countries, the United States and other neutrals."

PEACE SENTIMENT SLUMPS IN BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

which because of its unexpectedness, caused a commotion like lightning out of a clear sky and made all the more discomfort for her enemies, since a strong peace sentiment had made itself noticeable among them of late.

"In striking contrast to the Entente, the neutrals, particularly those who have suffered grievously under this war, hailed our suggestion with joy. President Wilson's peace proposal, which came next, took, though undoubtedly without intention, a parallel course to that of the Central Powers. For the present, both are moving along the same line.

"The President's suggestion found an undisguisedly joyous reception in Switzerland, which of all the neutrals has suffered most through the war. It appears that the Scandinavian States will give a similar reception to the American note. Probably Spain also will follow and some of the South American States also.

"An impressive group of powers, therefore, is thoroughly sympathetic toward peace efforts, which first proceeded from Germany and were greatly fostered by President Wilson. The Central Powers are politically in a highly favorable position, and have a jump on their foes, which is of an importance not to be overestimated. Our enemies are in great embarrassment. They know perfectly well, on the one hand, of the peace yearnings among their own people, and on the other hand do not want to throw away the good will of President Wilson and the other neutrals.

"Despite the unfavorable tone of the Entente press, we are not pessimists and harbor the hope that in the near future Paris and London and Petrograd will look the facts in the face."

BERLIN MAY SOUND MADRID.

Spanish Envoy, London Hears, Is on a Peace Mission.

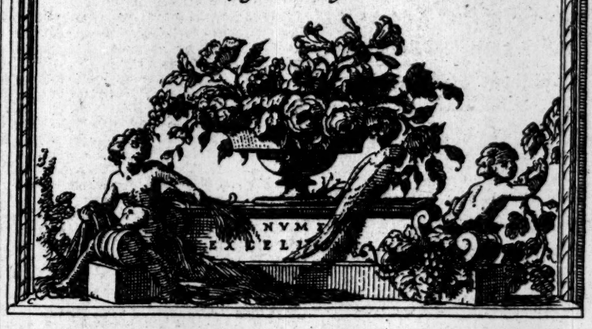
LONDON, Dec. 29.—Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister to Belgium, has started for Madrid after a visit to Berlin.

According to a report in diplomatic circles here the Minister is charged with a peace mission.

The LOCOMOBILE at the Salon

Fourteen new examples of Coach Work designed by the Custom Department, and made by Healey, Holbrook, Locke, & Rubay.

The Astor, January 2nd to 10th.



MAKE PEACE PLEA TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Committee of Americans Urges Them to Force Government to State Terms.

Announcement was made last night by the American Neutral Conference Committee that it had prepared an open letter to the German people to be sent to Maximilian Harden by wireless. Whether the letter had actually been sent or not members of the committee could not say last night. The letter, signed by the Executive Committee of the conference, headed by George Foster Peabody, follows:

"An Open Letter to the German People:

"In the name of great numbers of the American people who desire the end of the war and the beginnings of a just and abiding peace, we ask the German people to insist that their Government shall make known the terms on which they are prepared to enter upon peace negotiations.

"The President of the United States has issued an appeal to all the belligerent governments asking them to state specifically for what they are fighting. Without such a statement it is evident the Entente powers are unwilling to enter a peace conference. Let the German people now furnish every indisputable proof of their sincerity by demanding that their government publicly set forth such proposals as will make peace negotiations possible.

"We believe that the minimum basis of peace negotiations, if they are to be satisfactory to the whole world as well as to the Entente Powers, ought to and must include.

"1. The readiness of the Central Powers to consider, in conjunction with the Entente and the neutral powers in the course of the peace negotiations, the possibility of averting wars in the future through such world organization to insure peace as will make armaments unnecessary.

"2. The inviolability of the integrity of the smaller peoples, with all that such inviolability in the present and the future may involve.

3. Guarantees of the inviolable character of international treaties and compacts.

"We believe that if the German people are truly desirous of peace and if they will move their Government to offer these minimum terms of peace the hope of convening a peace conference may speedily be realized."

ASKS LAWSON FOR PROOF.

"Put Up or Shut Up," Chairman Henry Telegraphs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A telegram telling Thomas W. Lawson of Boston to "put up or shut up" regarding his charges that "leaks" about governmental affairs frequently reach stock market speculators was sent to Mr. Lawson today by Chairman Robert L. Henry of the House Committee on Rules.

The Wood resolution seeking an investigation of an alleged "leak" on the President's peace message, which caused a bear raid last week, is pending before the House Committee on Rules. In a telegram to Representative Wood yesterday, Mr. Lawson scouted the idea of a congressional investigation. Following is the text of the telegram which Chairman Henry sent to Mr. Lawson:

Whatever you may think, the entire world believes that President Wilson is striving for peace in Europe. All good men will say "God bless the man who takes even one step in that direction." Instead of endeavoring to bring this peace movemen of the Administration into disrepute, as a decent and patriotic citizen you should be defending it.

Don't try to besmirch this Administration by senseless generalities. If you have any proof (which I doubt from the manner of your statement) come immediately to Washington and confer with me. If you have any facts, (which I cannot think from your methods,) lay them before me and they shall have the consideration due them. You should now accept my invitation and produce the goods. Put up or shut up. Cease slandering and libeling Congress and public officials, or make good on your charges.

In a statement this evening, Mr. Henry said:

"If Mr. Lawson states the truth about Wall Street and an alleged leak, it conclusively shows that the bill introduced by me in the Sixty-third Congress to regulate the New York Stock Exchange should be speedily passed, and should even be made more drastic. Another month should not go by without action by Congress. I shall reintroduce my bill on next Tuesday upon the reconvening of Congress. This short session should find a way to protect the American people against such crimes as the one just perpetrated by Wall Street, if Mr. Lawson is anywhere near the truth."

Representative Henry said he was willing to hear Mr. Lawson at any time.

"If he will come to Washington and has anything to say," said Mr. Henry, "I will look the doors of the Rules Committee room and spend one day or two days discussing the news 'leaks' which he says are responsible for these wild stock market speculations."

Chairman Henry said his invitation to discuss the Wood resolution applies likewise to its author.

FAIL TO AGREE ON TIEN-TSIN.

France Rejects China's Offer to End the Concession Dispute.

PEKING, Saturday, Dec. 30.—The French Government, it is announced, has refused to ratify the proposed compromise settlement of the Tien-tsin concession dispute.

Numerous conferences between Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and Count de Martel, the French Chargé d'Affaires, a Peking dispatch on Dec. 16 announced, had resulted in a tentative compromise settlement of the Tien-tsin concession dispute. The compromise, it was said, provided for restoration by the French to China of the territory in question and the return of Chinese policemen. China, for her part, agreed to make the district an international settlement, open to all the treaty powers. China also was to promise to make an effort to check anti-French boycott demonstrations at Tientsin.

LYAUTEY DEFENDS JOFFRE IN SENATE

French War Minister Says He Welcomes Honor of Making General a Marshal.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—General Lyautey, Minister of War, delivered his maiden speech in the Chamber of Deputies today when the subject of the nomination of General Joffre as a Marshal of France came up.

"I regard it as a high honor," said General Lyautey, "to have been called upon to raise to supreme distinction the man who has saved this country."

M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, said the Government had determined on the decree making General Joffre a Marshal because it was their duty to recompense worthily the glorious soldier of the Marne and the Yser. The Government in so doing was in accord with the opinion of the country and the army, M. Viviani added.

The debate was brought about by an interpellation by M. Accambray as to whether the question if General Joffre had been legally elevated to the rank of Marshal should be discussed. The Chamber voted to consider the interpellation when it is called upon to ratify the decree.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The following from L'Oeuvre throws light on the question of the supreme command, which repeated changes have rendered somewhat hazy:

"Our readers have explained the difficulties they experienced in an endeavor to understand the various texts which have altered the organization of the supreme command. I will come at once to the solution, which appears final. The Government confides the direction of the war to the War Committee. The Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, together with the Minister of Finance, the Minister of War, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of Munitions, form this committee, which includes also other persons, however high up in the military hierarchy.

"The committee has no technical advisers apart from the War Minister. By the intermediary of the War Minister the committee exercises control over the General Commander in Chief of the Armies of the North and Northeast and the General Commander in Chief of the Army of the Orient. These two Generals are completely independent, having over them no other chief than the Minister of War. There is no longer one single generalissimus. Having established this fact, let us wind wreaths, strew flowers, honors, and titles. May those who care for them get them up. For once, with lighter heart, only looks to the future."

Clemenceau, in L'Homme Enchainé, after pointing out that the decrees of Dec. 13 appointing General Joffre supreme technical adviser have been canceled, remarks:

"The technical generalissimus evaporates into Marshal of France, whose characteristic mark is to have no functions."

RED CROSS NEEDS GREAT.

Society Specifies Winter Needs of the Belligerent Countries.

The American Red Sross issued a statement yesterday to the effect that need for relief in the territory of the belligerent nations of Europe was never greater than at present, and that this need would continue during the Winter. Of the needs in each of the countries engaged in the war the Red Cross statement says:

ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO.—Money contributions are needed for civilian relief, to be used as soon as the opportunity for administering relief presents itself.

ARMENIANS AND LITHUANIANS.—The Armenians in the Caucasus can be reached at Tiflis via Archangel or Kola. The Christmas ship which just sailed for Beirut carried a good supply for the Armenians in Syria. Supplies can be forwarded to the Lithuanians by way of Russia. The greatest present needs are for new warm clothing, blankets, and drugs.

AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, GERMANY, AND TURKEY.—Supplies cannot be forwarded to the Central Powers at the present time on account of the British blockade.

BELGIUM.—The headquarters of the Belgian Red Cross is at Calais, so that supplies are forwarded via France. Among the most urgent needs are surgical dressings, pajamas, underwear, children's clothing, and foodstuffs.

ENGLAND:—A letter has just been received from the British Red Cross asking for pajamas, socks, sheets, pillows, and absorbent cotton and gauze in bulk.

FRANCE.—The following supplies have been asked for in recent cables from Paris: Rubber gloves, hot water bottles, invalid cushions, sheeting, pajamas, ether, absorbent cotton, surgical gauze, and underwear.

ITALY.—Urgent requests from the American Relief Clearing House, Rome, and from the Italian Red Cross include the following: Ruber gloves, sheets, cushions, rubber hot water bottles, bandages, absorbent cotton, and clinical thermometers.

POLAND.—Money contriutions are the most acceptable, because it is impossible to get supplies into Poland.

RUMANIA.—Supplies may be forwarded by way of Russia, and the most urgent needs include the following: Chloroform, iodine crystals, rubber gloves, adhesive plaster, hypodermic syringes, lizatures and sutures, needles, and all kinds of surgical dressings and bandages.

RUSSIA.—The greatest need in Russia is for drugs and medicines, but hospital supplies and hospital garments can be used in large quantities.

SERBIA.—Supplies for the Serbians are now going via Marseilles, and then transshipped to Saloniki.

SIBERIA.—Warm underwear, socks, sweaters, drugs, and medicines are the special needs among the prison camps in Siberia.

SYRIA.—Money contributions only should be made for Syrian relief.

The following note as to the method to be followed in making Red Cross gifts is appended to the statement:

"The American Red Cross will deliver, without further cost to the donor beyond delivery to the Bush Terminal, any amount of supplies, large or small, to the National Red Cross of the country for which they are designated or to any other recognized relief organization in the war zone. Funds donated for special objects will be administered accordingly.

"All funds should be made payable to the American Red Cross and mailed to 1624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. All supplies should be sent prepaid to the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a letter covering each shipment mailed to the American Red Cross, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City."

POULTRY SHOW

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Live Silver Foxes. Government Exhibits New American Sheep. War Homer Pigeons. Rare Game Birds. Motion Pictures. Free Lectures by Experts.

Sunday and Every Day and Evening Dec. 29 to Jan 3

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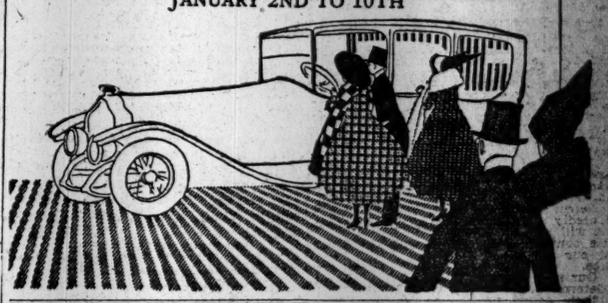
BREATHING the spirit of correct style and motor supremacy, the Salon is the Mecca of those who know and demand the best.

HOTEL ASTOR

Grand Ballroom

JANUARY 2ND TO 10TH



STILL HOLD OUT HOPE THE VOLTAIRE IS SAFE

Story That She Has Been Turned Into a Raider Scouted—Long Passages Common Now.

Although the steamship Voltaire from Liverpool to New York is fourteen days overdue and there have been many rumors as to her safety, Frederick Cook, General Manager of the Lamport & Holt Line, owners of the vessel, said yesterday that he had not given up hope and should not until he heard officially that she had been lost.

He said there was a possibility that she had been mined or torpedoed off the British coast and had gone down without leaving wreckage, but he thought there would be some trace sooner or later if such a thing had occurred. The rumor that she had been captured by a submarine and converted into a German raider was scouted, as that would require many men and several guns. The Voltaire was a big, upstanding ship 500 feet long, of 12,000 tons displacement, and could not be described as the 5,000-ton vessel, 350 feet long, mentioned by the British Admiralty in its warning to shipmasters. That raider was only seen once in midatlantic on Dec. 4, and since then is believed to be hiding somewhere along the Spainsh coast.

Several steamships are taking from twenty-three to twenty-eight days to cross from British and French ports now on account of the rough weather, it was said yesterday at the New York Maritime Exchange, and from Genoa and Marseilles they had been as long as thirty-eight days out. The White Star freighter Georgic, which left Philadelphia on Dec. 16 for Liverpool, has not yet arrived, but officials said yesterday that they were not at all anxious about the vessel. The cables announcing the arrival of steamships on the other side were not sent off sometimes for two days unless there was something to communicate to the agents in New York.

Underwriters said it was difficult to know just when a vessel left a British port for New York because the Government might order her into another port, where she might be detained a week or more. As an instance of this, they cited the Cunard steamship Audania, which left London at the beginning of December and should have arrived a week ago. It had just been discovered that the Admiralty had ordered her to call at Plymouth, where she remained a week, and then continued her trip to New York.

The Spanish steamship Alicante from Cadiz is now overdue, but the agents are not worried. Tramp steamships can only keep head to sea against the westerly gales in the Atlantic, it was explained, and sometimes drift seventy-five miles astern in twenty-four hours instead of going ahead.

NEW PRIZE COURT RULE MADE IN BRITAIN

American Claimants to Cargoes Are Not Compelled to Engage Legal Aid in England.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—As the result of conferences between Sir Samuel T. Evans, President of the British Prize Court, and Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, an arrangement has been concluded under which American claimants to cargoes in the British Prize Court may make their appearance before the court without engaging local legal aid. It is announced that it will be necessary, however, for all claimants "to enter appearance," this being the formal action to notify the court of their intention to appear in defense of their interests, which may be done by an agent in London qualified to do so by power of attorney.

This power of attorney may be executed by the absent claimants in favor of the Consul General, who, if requested, it is announced, will take the necessary steps precedent to the submission of the affidavits. The cost of entering appearance is purely nominal, consisting of payment of two shillings for stamps. Sir Samuel Evans undertakes to see that the affidavits are read to the prize court.

As many cases are pending in which the value of the goods is so inconsiderable that the owners would not be justified in employing local attorneys, it is pointed out that the new arrangement will enable them to obtain judgment without any expense.

In discussing the new plan with The Associated Press, Mr. Skinner said that the prize laws of both England and the United States hold that the claimant must exhaust his legal rights before invoking diplomatic intervention and that consequently the arrangement will safeguard the claims of small owners who cannot afford the usual expenses of litigation. Mr. Skinner also pointed out that American claimants of detained shipments, by immediately supplying him with proofs of their innocence of their cargoes, may enable him to obtain the release of the goods before they actually reach the prize court.

LINER KURSK STRUCK MINE; SURVIVORS HERE

One Woman Passenger Drowned Before the Eyes of Her Friends.

News that the Russian-American liner Kursk, which had not been reported as shipping men here for a month, had struck a floating mine off Kirkwall on Nov. 29, which tore a big hole in her stern, was brought here yesterday by fifteen cabin and 110 of her steerage passengers, who arrived from Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland. The accident occurred at 11 o'clock at night, when all except the watch on deck were asleep. There was excitement as the women and children were taken off in boats, as the weather was cold and the sea was what sailors described as "lumpy."

Mrs. Marie Parteniuk and Mrs. Anastasia Ricert told of the drowning of a friend of theirs, Mrs. Anesia Chipurak, and how they saved their own lives. Mrs. Parteniuk's two children, and Mrs. Chipurak's child. From a lifeboat the two women witnessed the death of Mrs. Chipurak. She first lowered her 3-year-old daughter Olga to a boat, they said, and then attempted to let herself down. Just as she was about to drop into the boat it was moved by the swell and she struck the water, sinking before any one could save her.

Mrs. Maria Ivanova of Libau, who was on the Kursk with her two little children, said:

"We left Archangel on Nov. 15, where we had all been frightened by the blowing up

HAIG CALLS SOMME BIG ALLIED VICTORY

British Commander Says Only Bad Weather Saved Germans from Decisive Defeat.

PURPOSES OF THE BATTLE

To Relieve Verdun, Hold Main Teuton Forces in West, and Wear Them Down.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The battle of the Somme is pictured as a sweeping triumph for Allied arms in a detailed report by General Sir Douglas Haig which was issued tonight and which covers operations from July 1 to Nov. 18.

General Haig terms the battle a triumph in which the German western armies were only saved from complete collapse and a decisive defeat by a protracted period of unfavorable weather which prevented the Anglo-French forces from taking full advantage of their successful advance. He declares that nevertheless it was a triumph which proved beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to overthrow Germany "when the time comes."

The British commander shows himself a firm believer in the doctrine that the Allies can win the war on the western front. "I desire to add a few words as to future prospects," he says at the close of the dispatch, which covers sixteen closely printed pages. "The enemy's power has not yet been broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies have been fighting have been attained, but the Somme battle has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German Army is the mainstay of the Central Powers, and a full half of that army, despite all advantages of the defensive, and supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither victors nor vanquished will forget this and, although bad weather has given the enemy an unlooked-for respite, there are doubtedly many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assaults or overcome our defence.

"Our new armies entered battle with a determination to win and confidence in their power to do so. They have proved to themselves, to the enemy, and to the world, that this confidence is justified."

The opening of the dispatch outlines the origin of the Allies' decision to begin the Somme operations. "The principle of an offensive campaign during the Summer of 1916 had already been decided on by all the Allies," says the report. "Various possibilities on the western front had been studied and discussed by General Joffre and myself and we were in complete agreement as to the necessity for action by the combined French and British armies. Preparation for the offensive had made considerable progress, but the date was dependent on many doubtful factors."

Why Attack Began July 1.

"Subject to the necessity of commencing operations before the Summer was too far advanced, and with due regard to the general situation, I desired to postpone my attack as long as possible. The British armies were growing in numbers and the supply of munitions was steadily increasing, but a large proportion of the officers and men were still far from being fully trained, and the longer the attack was defered, the more efficient they would become.

"On the other hand, the Germans were continuing to press their attacks at Verdun, and both on the Russian and Italian front, where the Austrian offensive was gaining, it was evident that the strain might become too great unless timely action was taken. Accordingly I agreed that the attack should be launched whenever the general situation required it with as great a force as might then be available.

"By the end of May the pressure on the Italian front had assumed such serious proportions that the Russian campaign was opened early in June and the successes gained against the Austrians at once caused a movement of German troops from the western to the eastern front. This, however, did not lessen the pressure on Verdun, and therefore it was agreed that the combined French and British offensive would not be postponed beyond the end of June.

"The object of that offensive was three-fold. To relieve pressure on Verdun, to assist our Allies in the other theatres of war by stopping any further transfer of German troops from the western front, to wear down the strength of the forces opposed to us."

After dealing at length with the various stages of the operations General Haig sums up the result as follows:

"Three main objects with which we commenced the offensive in July had already been achieved, in spite of the fact that heavy Autumn rains prevented full advantage being taken of the favorable situation created by our advance at a time when we had good ground for hoping to achieve yet more important successes. Verdun had been relieved, the main German forces had been held on the Western front, and the enemy's strength had been considerably worn down. Any one of these three results is in itself sufficient to justify the Somme battle. The attainment of all three affords ample compensation for the splendid efforts of the troops and for the sacrifices made. They have brought us a long step forward toward the final victory of the allied cause.

"The desperate struggle for the possession of Verdun had invested that place with a moral and political importance out of all proportion to its military value. Its fall would undoubtedly have been proclaimed a great victory for our enemies and would have shaken the faith of many in our ultimate success. The failure of the enemy to capture it, despite great efforts and heavy losses, was a severe blow to his prestige. Information obtained, both during the progress of the Somme battle and since the suspension of active operations, has fully established the effect of our offensive in keeping the enemy's main forces tied to the Western front. In November the strength of the enemy in the Western theatre was greater than in July notwithstanding the abandonment of the offensive at Verdun. It is therefore justifiable to conclude that the Somme offensive not only relieved Verdun but held large forces which would otherwise have been employed against our allies in the East.

Wearing Down of the Germans.

The third great object of the allied operations on the Somme was the wearing down of the enemy's powers of resistance. Any statement as to the extent to which this has been attained must depend in some degree on estimates. There is nevertheless sufficient evidence to place beyond doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material were very considerably higher than those of the Allies, while morally the balance of advantage on our side is still greater. During the period under review a steady deterioration took place in the morale of large numbers of the enemy's troops. Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination, even in the latest encounters, but the resistance of even larger numbers became latterly decidedly more feeble than in the early stages of the battle. Aided by the great depth of his defenses and by frequent reliefs, which his resources of men enabled him to effect, discipline and training held the machine together sufficiently to enable the enemy to rally and reorganize his troops after each fresh defeat. But toward the end of the operations, when the weather unfortunately broke, there is no doubt that his power of resistance very seriously diminished."

In the course of his detailed study of the operations General Haig frequently touches on the handicap of the weather. In mid-October came the Allies' great chance really to break through the German lines.

"We had at last," writes General Haig, "reached the stage at which a successful attack might reasonably be expected to yield much greater results than anything we had as yet attained. The resistance of the troops opposed to us had seriously weakened in the course of recent operations, and there is no reason to suppose that the effort required was not within our powers. * * * Unfortunately at this juncture very unfavorable weather set in and continued with scarcely a break during the remainder of October and the early part of November. Poor visibility seriously interfered with the work of the artillery, and constant rain turned the mass of hastily dug trenches into channels of deep mud. The country roads, broken by countless shell craters, rapidly became impassable, making the supply of food stores and ammunition a serious problem. These conditions multiplied the difficulties of attack to such an extent that it was impossible to exploit the situation with the rapidity necessary to enable us to reap to the full the advantage we had gained."

General Haig's report contains frequent mention of the work of the tanks. One example follows:

"Gueudecourt was carried after protecting trenches to the west had been captured, in an interesting fashion. In the early morning a tank started down a portion of a trench held by the enemy, from the northwest, firing its machine-guns and followed by bombers. The enemy could not escape, as we held the trench at the southern end. At the same time an airplane flew down the length of the trench, also firing its machine-gun at the enemy. The enemy finally waved white handkerchiefs in token of surrender and when this was reported by the airplane the infantry accepted the surrender of the garrison. Besides a great number of the enemy killed, we made prisoners eight officers and 362 men. Our total casualties were five."

Tribute to Various Departments.

General Haig pays a tribute to the work of the various departments of the service during the battle. He declares that the aircraft consistently maintained the supremacy of the air throughout the entire period, while the tunnel companies equally maintained their superiority over the enemy under ground. Discussing the use of gas and liquid fire, he says:

"The employment by the enemy of gas and liquid flames compelled us not only to discover ways to protect our troops but also to devise means of using the same instruments. Great fertility of invention has been shown and great credit is due to the special personnel employed for the rapid success with which these new arms have been developed and perfected, and for the devotion to duty displayed in difficult and dangerous service.

"The army owes thanks to the chemists, physiologists and physicians of the highest rank who devoted their energies to enabling us to surpass the enemy in the use of means of warfare which took the civilized world by surprise. Our own experience of the numerous experiments and trials, necessary before gas and flame could be used, of the great preparation which had to be made for their manufacture and of the special training required for the personnel employed shows that the employment of such methods by the Germans was not the result of desperate decision but had been prepared deliberately. Since we have been compelled in self-defense to use similar methods it is satisfactory to be able to record, on the evidence of prisoners, documents captured and our own observations that the enemy has suffered heavy casualties from our gas attacks while the means of protection adopted by us proved thoroughly effective."

SEES MORAL IN HAIG REPORT.

London Post Thinks Peace Overtures Influenced by Somme Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 30.—The Morning Post, commenting on General Haig's dispatch, says:

"What is the lesson of the Somme? There are many, but the moral with which we are chiefly concerned today is that the battle was scarce ended, indeed, it is not ended yet, ere Germany asked for peace. Haig tells us 'the enemy's power is not yet broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies have been fighting have been attained,' but he adds that the 'Somme battle has placed beyond a doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects.'

"In these simple words, which must resound in German ears like thunder, lies the whole explanation of the German proposals. Therefore all that the Allies need to consider is whether or not Germany will concede the objects for which the Allies are fighting or will prefer to continue to resist until her resistance is broken. It follows also that any suggestion made on the part of neutrals that a compromise might be effected is in fact an attempt to spare Germany, and as such is a violation of neutrality."

GERMANS IN ATTACK NEAR DEAD MAN HILL

Troops Transferred from the Somme Capture Trenches Near Verdun.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the Verdun front yesterday German troops transferred from the Somme front entered French positions on Hill 304 and on the southern slope of Dead Man Hill, the War Office announces.

The Germans advanced to the second and third French positions, capturing seven machine guns. Several French counterattacks were repulsed, the statement says. The Germans brought back 220 prisoners.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On the west bank of the Meuse yesterday, on Hill 304 and on the south slope of Dead Man Hill, portions of infantry regiments Nos. 13 and 155 and of Fusilier Regiment No. 37—all gloriously known from their operations on the Somme—made advances into French positions. The detailed preparation by the artillery and by the frequently tested mine throwers, which through their efficiency have become indispensable weapons for the infantry, opened the road to the advancing detachments into the second and third lines of the hostile positions, from which 222 prisoners, among whom were four officers, together with seven machine guns, were brought back.

Several French counterattacks upon the captured trenches, which also were repeated during the night, were repulsed.

Several prisoners were brought back by brave soldiers from Wuerttemberg and Baden from hostile positions in the Cheppy Wood and Malancourt.

French forces today made counterattacks on the new position captured by the Germans on Dead Man Hill, says the German War Office in this evening's statement. The statement reads:

A stronger artillery fire has developed north of the Somme.

Attacks launched against the front and flank of our new position on Dead Man Hill by the French were repulsed.

Attack on Nearly Two-Mile Front.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—German troops last night delivered an attack in strong force on a three-kilometer front between Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill, northwest of Verdun, the War Office announced today. The French infantry and machine-gun fire broke the attack, but one of the French trenches, south of Dead Man Hill, being penetrated, and this only by a few hostile troops.

The attack was delivered after long and violent artillery preparation.

North of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, a strong German reconnoissance was dispersed east of Hardaumont.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse, after the intense bombardment reported in the announcement of yesterday and which later grew even more violent, the Germans late yesterday afternoon delivered a strong attack along a front of more than three kilometers against our position located between a point to the west of Hill 304 and a point to the east of Dead Man Hill.

This attack was broken by our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry and machine-guns. Certain small detachments of the enemy penetrated one of our trenches to the south of Dead Man Hill.

On the right bank of the river we have dispersed a strong German reconnoissance east of Hardaumont Work. The night passed quietly on the rest of the front.

The report issued this evening says:

Between the Aisne and the Oise our artillery carried out a destructive fire on German organizations in the region of Quennevières. Our patrols penetrated enemy trenches which had been badly shattered. They had been evacuated by the Germans.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded in the course of the afternoon our positions between the Meuse and Avocourt. We stopped several attacks that were attempted by means of grenades at various points on this front. Everywhere else there was intermittent cannonading.

Raids Along the British Front.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British official communication issued tonight says:

A party of our troops successfully raided the enemy's lines east of Le Sars on Thursday evening. His trenches were found to have been greatly damaged by our artillery fire.

A raid was attempted Friday evening on our positions east of Armentières, but was repulsed.

After a comparatively quiet night the artillery activity was resumed with vigor today by both sides, reaching a pitch of some intensity along our front south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Berles.

In spite of adverse weather some successful work was done yesterday by our aeroplanes in conjunction with our artillery. One of our machines has not returned.

MANY BATTLES IN THE AIR.

Five German Aeroplanes Destroyed, One by an American Aviator.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Considerable air activity on Wednesday on the part of the French is reported in the reports issued by the War Office today. Ten German airplanes were destroyed, Lieutenant Herteaux bringing down his sixteenth machine, and Adjutant Lufbery, an American from New Haven, Conn., adding the sixth to his string. Various bombing raids are also reported. The afternoon report on aviation says:

Flight Lieutenant Herteaux brought down on the 27th of December his sixteenth enemy airplane. This occurred at 11:55 A. M., over Mangues Wood, to the southeast of Misery. It has been confirmed also that on Dec. 27 French air pilots brought down four enemy machines. One of these airplanes fell before the attack of Lieutenant Loste, this making his sixth air victory, and another was felled by Private Martin, who, up to the present time, has been responsible for the destruction of five German airplanes.

The night report says:

Among the German airplanes that were destroyed on the 27th instant and reported in this morning's communication, one was brought down by Adjutant Lufbery, and another by Lieutenant de la Tour. Thus far Adjutant Lufbery has brought down six German airplanes, and Lieutenant de la Tour, eight.

During the day of the 27th, and on the following night, our bombarding air squadron dropped projectiles on the aviation field at Grisolles, on the station at Nesle, and on various military factories, among the latter those at Neukischen.

ACCUSE FRENCH CENSORS.

German Newspapers Say They Suppress Indications of Peace Desires.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—Berlin newspapers publish numerous dispatches and comment at length on the recent discussions and other activities of Socialist committees and congresses in other European countries. The newspapers report, says the Overseas News Agency, that while Great Britain permitted delegates of the Danish Labor Party to visit England, the French Minister at Copenhagen refused to give three Scandinavian delegates passports for France in order to prevent the French Socialists from getting into touch with the Scandinavians and from receiving neutral information. Vorwärts, commenting on the meeting of the French Socialists, says:

"The reports of the Havas Agency concerning the French convention appear very much adulterated. They apparently contain nothing except what is agreeable to the French Government. Private reports are to the effect that an essential increase of peaceful tendencies has taken place. A resolution was proposed to the meeting urging that the Government should not decline peace proposals on principle, but conscientiously examine the situation recently created."

After discussing the resolutions of the French Socialist Convention, Vorwärts refers to the interest shown there concerning the "German peace conditions," and adds:

"If these were known in France, then the French people would know that this war, as a war of defense for the existence and honor of France, has terminated, and that it can only be continued, if France so wishes, as a Russian war of conquest. The people then would be able to see whether the French nation is ready to run into German machine guns for the Russian Emperor."

NEW RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER.

Big Liberal Daily Founded, Backed by Many Industrial Firms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The first number of a big new Russian daily newspaper, founded on capital collected from various industrial firms by M. Protopopoff, now Minister of the Interior, has appeared. During the period of preparation the paper was repeatedly violently attacked mainly because of its connection with Protopopoff. The paper is called Russkia Volia, (Russian Liberty.) The staff included a number of progressive and democratic writers, and its aims are described as liberal. Protopopoff as Minister has declared himself an enemy of the Liberals, and the position of the organ and its contributors was considered highly anomalous. It is said, however, that Protopopoff severed his connection with the Russkia Volia, and the first number contains long, violent attacks on its initiator.

PAGE SEES LLOYD GEORGE.

Makes Courtesy Calls on the New Premier and Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Ambassador Page called on Premier Lloyd George in Downing Street this morning. It was a call of courtesy, offering the American representative his first opportunity of seeing Mr. Lloyd George since he became Premier.

Ambassador Page also had an interview with Secretary Balfour at the Foreign Office.

HOW THE WAR-BLIND WORK.

Sightless Soldier Lectures at Concert for B. F. B. Relief Fund.

The work it is planned to do abroad under the auspices of the B. F. B.—British, French, Belgian—Permanent Blind Relief War Fund to help blind soldiers to be self-supporting was described last night by Sergt. Major Robert Middlemiss, himself blind, at a concert and entertainment given in aid of the fund in Carnegie Hall. Motion pictures illustrating the method of teaching the various trades were shown.

Maud Allan danced and Mme. Alys Larreyne of the Paris Grand Opéra sang two songs. Miss Isolde Menges, a violinist, and Christian Leden, arctic explorer and lecturer, also took part.

Among the patrons of the concert were Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Cornelius Cuyler, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. John Astor, George F. Baker, Henry Frick, Elihu Root, Otto H. Kahn and Mortimer L. Schiff.

The receipts will be announced later.

TEUTONS PUSH ON IN CENTRAL RUMANIA

Mackensen Captures 1,400 Russians in His Drive Northwest of Rimnik-Sarat.

CHECKED, PETROGRAD SAYS

Reports Numerous Repulses of Invaders' Attacks in Eastern Wallachia.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—In Rumania yesterday Teutonic troops captured several positions, taking 1,400 prisoners, eighteen machine guns, and three cannon.

The advance in Wallachia has been pushed to a distance of twenty kilometers (about twelve and a half miles) northwest of Rimnik-Sarat. In the lake sector 1,400 Russians, three cannon, and several machine guns were taken. The town of Ratchelu, in Dobrudja, has been captured. The official statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph—The southern wing of the army group commanded by Infantry General Gerck, in co-ordination with movements in Wallachia, has advanced eastward in the mountains. German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the intersected highland terrain of the Transylvanian eastern front captured by storm and hand-to-hand fighting several positions lying one behind the other. Fourteen hundred Russians and Rumanians were made prisoners and eighteen machine guns and three cannon captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In the left wing of the Ninth Army, Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Krafft von Delmensingen, broke the strong resistance of the allied adversaries in the mountains and reached Dumitresti, twenty kilometers northwest of Rimnik-Sarat. The right wing of the army advanced northeastward betwen the Rimnik sector and the course of the Buzeu, captured several tenaciously defended villages and gave the retreating Russians no time to settle themselves in the prepared position in the lakes sector. In these engagements West Prussian Infantry Regiment No. 148 gained distinction.

The prisoners brought in on Dec. 28 number 1,400 Russians, and the booty were three cannon and several machine guns.

In Dobrudja, Ratchelu has been captured.

The position recently taken up by the Russians on the Rimnik-Sarat-Filipechti-Danube front to protect the Rumanian retreat was strongly intrenched and stubbornly defended, and there is ample evidence that it was not planned as a temporary line of defense, says an Overseas News Agency review today. Nevertheless, the reviewer points out, it was broken by Field Marshal von Mackensen, who chose a bold frontal attack against the strongest point, near Rimnik-Sarat, as the means, and pierced the line on a seventeen-kilometer front in a five-day battle.

"The pivot of the whole position during the engagements," adds the reviewer, "the town of Rimnik-Sarat, was captured on Dec. 25. General Sakharoff, with rapidly concentrated forces, attempted at the eleventh hour to re-establish the situation. They charged against the brave Bulgarian divisions, advancing along the Danube, but were unable to turn the tide of battle."

Russians Report Attacks Repelled.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press, via London.)—Violent fighting took place between Russian troops and forces of the Central Powers yesterday in Central Rumania. In the region of Amara, according to the Russian official statement issued today, a Teuton force, 35,000 men strong, launched an attack on the Russian lines. The battle continued until evening, when the engagement slackened. In the sector of Rimnik-Sarat and Boldu all the attacks of the invaders were repulsed by the Russians. The text of the statement reads:

Rumanian Front—The enemy attacked the Rumanians on the front north and south of the River Kasino, near the Rumanian frontier and west of Gorgha, and pressed them back one verst [two-thirds of a mile] to the eastward.

In the region of Kloshdeni and Kostomira, thirty and fifteen versts, respectively, north of Rimnik-Sarat, battles are proceeding, and all attacks have been beaten back by the Rumanians.

Rumanian and our own detachments which have occupied positions on the left bank of the River Rimnik, gallantly repulsed with counterattacks all enemy attacks.

All attacks on the sector from the railway near Rimnik-Sarat to Boldu, south of Rimnik-Sarat, were repulsed. The enemy was overthrown by our energetic counterattacks.

In the course of the day the enemy, about two divisions strong, conducted attacks in the direction of Amara Station, ten versts to the south of Boldu. Toward evening the battle slackened. Near Filipechti Station an enemy attack was repelled by us. Elsewhere there were artillery attacks.

Dobrudja—Along the whole front the enemy conducted attacks against our patrol guards.

GERMANS GAIN IN MOLDAVIA.

Petrograd Admits Their Advance in the Oituz Valley.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29, (via London. British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Austro-German forces continue to advance at several points on the Moldavian frontier, says the Russian official statement issued today. Battles are in progress for domination of the heights held by the Russians and Rumanians to the east of Sesmezo. The statement follows:

Western Front—Attempts made by enemy scouts to approach our trenches in the region of Sidonuvki, south of Brody (Galicia) were repulsed by our fire. The enemy continues his bombardment of our positions in the region of Gukalov forest and the village of Grabovatz.

On the Moldavian frontier, in the valley of the River Oituz, the enemy's advance continues at several points. Battles are taking place for domination of the heights in the region east of Sesmezo.

DENIES BRITISH 'FICTION.'

Berlin Agency Contradicts Story of German Designs in South America.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The telegraphic reports of American comment on the German answer to President Wilson's 'peace note' reached Berlin only by way of the English cable and are, therefore, received in Berlin with the utmost suspicion," says a statement by the semi-official Overseas News Agency today.

"In numerous other cases the actual American utterances have proved to be almost directly contrary to the reproductions purposely altered by English newspapers," the agency adds. "This suspicion is still further increased by the fact that these English reports repeat the traditional English insinuations against German policy. Among these the foremost place is still held by the time-honored fiction regarding German plans in the southern or other parts of the American continent, which are once more used by the English in order to call attention to the Monroe Doctrine.

"As a matter of fact, the German Chancellor months ago, in a speech made on a most notable occasion in the Reichstag, emphatically declared that this idle fiction belongs to the class of nonsensical methods of agitation employed by the anti-German propaganda service.

"A distinguished German diplomat, when questioned about the validity of this new insinuation, simply shrugged his shoulders and stated that there were apparently in England people who never learn nor never forget anything."

Comfortable

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

The original Turkish blend

STATUS AFTER WAR TOPIC OF SCIENTISTS

O. P. Austin, Trade Statistician, Expects Commerce to Resume Its Old Course.

EFFICIENCY AMERICA'S NEED

Dr. Conklin of Princeton Sees the "Melting Pot" as the Most Dangerous of Experiments.

The future of the United States, especially as it may be affected by peace in Europe, was the subject of many discussions yesterday at meetings held under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. O. P. Austin, statistician of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, took the optimistic view. Others, including Eugene Meyer, Jr., banker, and Professor Edwin G. Conklin, the biologist of Princeton University, were inclined to sound a note of warning to this country to awaken to its possibilities if it hoped to exist as a dominant nation.

Mr. Austin scouted the theory that the country would prove the dumping ground of European manufacturers, and predicted that international trade after the war would be quite similar to the international trade before. The underlying principles which have forced the countries now at war to build up the great international commerce which they have enjoyed in developing, he said, would still exist, and the recent interruption would not prove permanent.

That the Central Powers would be boycotted by the other nations now at war, Mr. Austin said, was a fallacious theory. History found no precedent for such action, he said, and, in fact, trade had always increased between belligerent nations after a conflict.

"No countries in the world," he said, "are more keenly alive to the importance of commerce and to Governmental co-operation therein than are those now at war. Indeed, commerce and commercial gains are looked upon by many as having been the underlying cause of the war itself. It seems to me highly improbable, therefore, that either their commercial or financial interests will enter upon a business war at the close of that war before they have first will give their consent to any legislation having as its purpose a restriction of such trade."

Gain Workers, Lose Soldiers.

Mr. Austin said that because of the male persons entering the industrial age and thus available for industrial pursuits the warring countries in the last two and one-half years had gained about 6,000,000 workers while losing 4,000,000 by casualties. Emigration had also been suspended, he said, and thousands recalled from the United States.

"As to ourselves," he said in conclusion, "we shall doubtless do somewhat better than before the war, Europe will require from us large quantities of manufacturing material and a temporary increase in her normal takings of our manufactures, and we shall retain a reasonable percentage of the gains which we have made in South America and other neutral sections of the world, though this will depend largely upon the willingness of our manufacturers to follow the customs of those in Europe, by making goods to suit local markets, and selling them upon larger credits than those we formerly gave. But those who expect the retention of any large proportion of the gain which we have made in exports, or look for a large reduction in the manufactured exports of the countries at war, will to my mind be disappointed. I close then as I began: International trade after the war will, in my opinion, be quite similar to that which existed before the war."

Mr. Meyer said the Government needed to prepare for the economic situation after the war by calling to its administrative departments the best brains of the country. More than ever before, he said, government and big business will need to take counsel together. Not enough progress, he said, had yet been made for the great times about to begin. The labor problems, Mr. Meyer declared, will continue in increasing measure to be a factor in the future adjustment to new conditions.

"The after war competition," he said, "will require the very highest efficiency of labor that we can attain in order to compensate for the discrepancy between the wages of Europe and America, and in order to hold our foreign markets in the face of competition."

The paper by Professor Conklin attracted much interest. He asserted that the amalgamation of all the peoples of the world in the "melting pot of America" was the "greatest and most dangerous experiment" the world had ever known. He said he wasn't delivering a Fourth of July oration or looking for votes, but simply telling the truth.

Favors Higher Sense of Duty.

National existence, he said, depended upon the conquest of nature rather than on the conquest of nations, and there was no other nation in the world where citizenship offered so many biological problems.

Individual liberty, he said, was the national deity, and while this conception suited well enough with the pioneer stage of the country, it was wholly inadequate now. "Individual liberty," he said, "conflicts with unity, efficiency, possibly with the survival of the nation, and it is rapidly being curtailed. We need to cultivate the spirit of the hive, to think more of our duties and less of our right. How the problems of preparedness for war or peace, the conflict of labor and capital, the dangers of partisanship or sensationalism, of feminism, would melt away if only duty were our goddess, the spirit of the hive our model."

Dr. Stewart Paton of Princeton felt that the universities were not doing their part to supply the leaders of thought needed at this time if a triumphant democracy was to be assured.

"The signs of the times are indeed threatening," he said, "but what can we expect in the way of great intellectual leadership from institutions that place so little value upon the influence of example as to retain the services of athletic coaches receiving more than double the recompense of any member of its faculty? Judged by their spirit and works the universities have failed lamentably to rise to meet the present situation."

The cost of living did not escape attention yesterday. Frederic C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner, said that prices would go up rather than come down in 1917 and 1918. The cities had become clogged with immigrants, he said, and a way must be found to send them West to cultivate the great farming regions. He pleaded for a governmental agricultural policy which would meet this situation.

Milton W. Harrison of the American Bankers' Association said that lack of thrift in the individual was one of the real causes for the high cost of living. Dr. Elliot of Harvard, he said, recently calculated that $5,303,000,000 had been spent during 1915 needlessly in this country. He said that in April, 1917, a conference of economists, sociologists, bankers and business men would be called to discuss thrift as it affects the cost of living.

Dr. Richards to Head Association.

The General Committee of the association met last night at the Hotel Belmont and elected officers, who will take up their duties at the general meeting to be held in Pittsburgh on Dec. 28, 1917. President Charles R. Van Hise and the officers selected last year will direct the association until that time. The meeting last night brought the convention for 1916 to a close. There will be a few meetings of affiliated societies today. The officers elected were:

President, Dr. Theodore W. Richards of Harvard University; Vice Presidents—Physics, W. J. Humphreys, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington; Chemistry, William A. Noyes, University of Illinois; Geology and Geography, George H. Perkins, University of Illinois; Zoology, Herbert Osborn, Ohio State University; Botany, Burton E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins University; Anthropology and Psychology, E. B. Tichener, Cornell; Social and Economic Science, George W. Perkins; Physiology and Experimental Medicine, C. E. A. Winslow, Yale; Education, Edward F. Buckner, Johns Hopkins; Agriculture, J. J. Waters, University of Kansas.

Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; General Secretary, Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Columbia; Secretary of the Council, Walter W. Bingham, University of Pittsburgh; Secretary of Pacific Division, Albert L. Barrow, University of California.

Secretaries of sections—Mathematics and astronomy, Forrest R. Moulton, University of Chicago; physics, George W. Stewart, Iowa University; chemistry, J. Kendall, Columbia; engineering, Arthur H. Blanchard, Columbia; geology and geography, Rolin J. Chamberlin, University of Chicago; zoology, Herbert V. Neal, Tufts College; botany, Albert F. Blakeslee, Cold Spring Harbor; anthropology and psychology, George G. McCurdy, Yale; social and economic science, Seymour C. Lewis, New Haven; physiology and experimental medicine, A. J. Goldfarb, City College; education, Stuart A. Courtis, Detroit; agriculture, Edwin W. Allen, Washington; Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, Carnegie Institution, Washington.

LACKS FAITH IN RADIUM CURE.

Cancer in Advanced Stages Can't Yet Be Stopped, Says Dr. Ewing.

The treatment of cancer by radium has not yet reached the point where it can be relied on to effect a permanent cure in late stages of inoperable cases, according to Dr. James Ewing of Cornell University Medical College, who took part yesterday in a symposium on this disease at the American Museum of Natural History under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Ewing said the necessity for the early diagnosis of cancer was again emphasized by this conclusion, which came as the essential message from science to the public on the present status of the use of radium.

Dr. Ewing said that despite the rapid improvement in the technique of application the methods were still comparatively crude. He expressed the belief, however, that improvement in methods would soon be accomplished.

A warning to smokers was given by Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of Johns Hopkins University.

"No man ever yet had a cancer on the lip or tongue without first experiencing some warning," he said. "The defect may be a burn from continued smoking or an irritation from ragged teeth. The probabilities of a cure are excellent when men heed such signals of possible danger and are treated at once."

Curtis E. Lakeman, Executive Secretary of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, said that the educational campaigns already were showing splendid results. Dr. Leo Loeb of Washington University Medical School and Professor G. N. Calkins of Columbia University also presented papers.

500 MILES AN HOUR FOR HIM.

Professor Says Machine Will Make It—Stopping's Another Matter.

Professor Boris Petrovik Weinberg, who teaches mechanical engineering in the Imperial University of Petrograd, scoffs at aeroplanes as passenger vehicles because they go so slow. So he told the members of the Section of Engineering of the Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia University yesterday. He would travel from Chicago to New York in two hours and then on to Petrograd in fourteen hours more. That is his aspiration, and he is convinced that it can be done. In fact, he had with him to prove it a working model of the apparatus which he says will carry passengers at such speed.

Although some of the scientists, after looking at the model and hearing the explanation, acknowledged that they would rather let Professor Weinberg attempt the tour first, they listened patiently to his discussion of the traveler's millennium.

The model of his invention looked at first glance like a piece of iron tube. Then came the explanation. In the tube exists a perfect vacuum and into the vacuum is introduced a carrier. The car big enough to admit a passenger to lie at full length. The carrier, which does not touch the sides of the tube, is held suspended in the vacuum by electro magnets. As there would be no air resistance the professor had figured out that the carrier would take the velocity of the slightest or swiftest push and maintain it until it was stopped at the other end.

How to stop it, of course, was another question, especially when it was going at 500 miles an hour, as the professor said was quite possible, and the professor didn't explain how he would do this.

TO-NIGHT, ETC.

Wherever it may be
The Wine for New Year's Eve

F. CHAUVENET'S

Red Cap

The Sparkling Burgundy of France

H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., N. Y.

Robert Gair Co., paper goods, Brooklyn. William Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

65 contracts in 1916—48% from customers for whom we have built year after year; for instance—

Robert Gair Co.	10 bldgs.
Bush Terminal Co.	16 "
Great A. & P. Tea Co.	10 "
Vacuum Oil Co.	24 "
Standard Oil Co.	23 "
Carborundum Co.	10 "

29 winter-built buildings under way now.

TURNER Construction Co

GERMAN FOOD PLAN FAILS.

Can't Fix Maximum Prices, Batocki Tells Federal Governments.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Adolph T. von aBtocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, has sent a circular to the German Federal Governments explaining that the system of maximum prices for food has not yielded satisfactory results and stating that a change will be proposed in the immediate future, says the Overseas News Agency. In consequence of the difficulty in distributing from one central place articles like butter, potatoes, meat, and milk, von Batocki proposes that the towns make contracts with the producers of all these articles in a manner similar to that in which they now contract for pork.

This system, it is stated, will allow a just distribution of fresh food during the Summer and Autumn and of preserved foodstuffs in the Winter and Spring. A board of consultation will be established, it is announced, in order to prevent any municipality from obtaining larger quantities of food than the others do.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via London.)—A circular has been issued by Adolph T. von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, to the federated Governments, in which it is pointed out that next year generally there will be difficulties in the way of the Government's supplying food for the people. Even the end of the war, says Herr von Batocki, would bring only a slight change in the situation at first, because the scarcity of food is world-wide.

Owing to a shortage in laborers, work animals, foodstuffs, fertilizers, and transportation facilities, cities and industrial communities will be compelled to keep a careful watch over the food problem. The system of fixing maximum prices and pre-empting commodities for public consumption, says Herr von Batocki, has only worked well as regards grain.

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN DIES

Lieutenant Leffers, 19 Years Old, Killed on the West Front.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Lieutenant Gustav Leffers, the noted German aviator, who recently was decorated with the Order Pour le Merite, has been killed in an air engagement on the western front, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

A news dispatch in mid-November credited Lieutenant Leffers, 19 years old, with having brought down nine British airplanes.

Four More Steamers Sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British steamers Copsewood of 599 tons, Oronsay of 3,761 tons, and the Mereddis of 3,069 tons have been sunk. The Norwegian steamer Ida, 1,300 tons, is reported to have been sunk.

Charged purchases made to-day will appear on February First bill

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

The Largest Display of Genuine

Men's "Aquascutum" Ltd. Overcoats

(Made in London)

ever assembled in America

24.00 to 45.00

No other All-Wool Overcoat is so light, yet so warm and shower-proof.

The makers of the "Aquascutum" have 50 years of reputation behind them, serve His Majesty the King of England by appointment, and are the "Franklin Simon & Co." of the British Men's Wear Field.

"Aquascutum" Overcoats

Winter Overcoats and Light Weight Overcoats

Guaranteed Shower-proof.

50 Different Fabrics. *Hundreds of Patterns.*

London Motor Coats
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Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

There's something about them you'll like—

Trade Mark — Twenty for a Quarter

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

Skating Shoes

Every man or woman who loves skating should visit our Second Floor Shoe Department before buying Skating Shoes.

Our models both regular and high cut with reinforced ankle protection will give you poise and secure fit and comfort.

Women's Black Shoes, $3.50 to $6.
Women's Tan Shoes, $3.98 to $6.50.
Women's White Shoes, $7.00.
Boys' Black Shoes, $2.98.
Men's Black Shoes, $4.00

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

WILSON CONSIDERS CARRANZA REQUEST

Recall of Pershing Without an Agreement Urged as Way to Avert a Crisis.

LANE CALLS COLLEAGUES

After Conference on Tuesday They Will Report to Mr. Wilson and Meet Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Mexican situation, though still critical, owing to the failure of the Joint International Commission to perfect an agreement both Governments could cheerfully sign covering the withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition from Chihuahua, was not without a glimmer of hope tonight.

After the delivery of the letter which Luis Cabrera, representing the Mexican Commissioners, delivered to Secretary Franklin K. Lane yesterday, embracing General Carranza's response to our insistence that the tentative protocol be signed as it stands, the entire situation is being reexamined by the American Commissioners and by the Administration with a view to determining whether there might not be a friendly solution of the problem.

It is not understood that the President is determined to force a crisis with the de facto Government over the minor points on which the two Governments, through their commissioners, have not been able to agree in the protocol, and that representations are being made for the consideration of the President, strongly urging him to settle the whole matter by ordering the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition without resorting to and independent of the tentative agreement drafted at Atlantic City.

Instead of promptly breaking off negotiations with the de facto Government and abandoning the work of the commission, Chairman Lane, following his long conferences of yesterday with Mr. Cabrera, has called a meeting of the American Commissioners, who are himself and Messrs. Gray and Mott, for Tuesday. They then will exchange views they are now formulating on the basis of Carranza's reply. The result of their conference will be communicated to the President, and following that a joint session of the American and Mexican Commissioners will be held.

In his reply, as embraced in the communication which Mr. Cabrera handed to Secretary Lane yesterday, General Carranza sets forth the reason why he is unwilling to sign the protocol as it stands, and indicates that he prefers to have the protocol reopened for modification, or that the United States Government shall cut the Gordian knot by itself ordering the withdrawal of the Pershing forces. The latter suggestion is being urged strongly on the attention of the President in a way that may be productive of the settlement of the whole controversy by positive action on his part.

It was learned that a strong impression was made in responsible quarters today by the interrogation printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning in the editorial headed "Why Not Withdraw Pershing?" It is being urged strongly on the attention of the Administration that the wisest solution of the whole issue may be through an order for the withdrawal of the troops without any agreement whatever; that the International Joint Commission was able to agree tentatively upon a forty-day period for withdrawal; that Carranza for nine months had been insisting on withdrawal; that the American military forces have been inactive for more than six months, and that the War Department authorities have not been insisting on the retention of the expedition in Mexico.

In the arguments being presented to the Administration it is being contended that if the United States is insistent on the right to delay the evacuation on account of any intervening raid after withdrawal has begun, this course could be pursued just as easily under a voluntary withdrawal of the troops in the absence of any agreement whatever as it could under the proposed agreement.

In the absence of determination of the American Government's decision, it is impossible to ascertain whether these arguments will have sufficient weight with the President, after a thorough review of the facts, to persuade him that this would be a wiser course than the development of a possible crisis through flat rejection of Carranza's overtures and the disbanding of the Joint Commission.

President Wilson and Secretary Lane were in conference on the Mexican situation for an hour tonight. Afterward Mr. Lane declined to discuss the subject.

SALTILLO REPORTED TAKEN.

Villistas' Claim of Success Denied by Carranza Adherents.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 29.—Forces operating under the banner of Villa have occupied Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila, it was announced here today by Villa partisans. The report was denied by Carranza officials here.

A telegram was received here today by an American mining man from the Americans who fled from Torreon to San Luis Potosi when the Villa forces were advancing on Torreon, stating that the Americans would leave there for the border. The message is taken here as an indication that San Luis Potosi is still held by the Carranza forces.

Another report here today said the railroad line had been cut between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo.

NEW YORK TROOPS ENTRAIN.

Second Field Artillery on Way Home from McAllen Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

M'ALLEN, Texas, Dec. 29.—The first of the four trains bearing the Second New York Field Artillery home left here late tonight and the last will be on its way early in the morning. Colonel George Albert Wingate expects the regiment will reach home about next Friday.

The unit will return over the Gulf Coast Lines to Houston, thence by the Santa Fe to Nemo, Texas, over the Lake Erie and Wabash to Sandusy, Ohio; the New York Central to Buffalo, and the Lehigh Valley to New York. The first battalion will be mustered out at its armory in Brooklyn, while the three batteries of the Second Battalion will go direct to their armory in the Bronx.

Major James E. Richardson of the Second Battalion, who has been ill with fever for several weeks, accompanied his comand.

CARRANZA BUYS IN JAPAN?

Reported to Have Sent a Million Pesos There for Munitions.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 29.—The Carranza Government recently transmitted 1,000,000 pesos gold to Japan in payment for war munitions, it was learned here tonight from a well-informed source. One shipment of munitions has been received, according to this source, and the second is due. It is said to consist of artillery shell and field guns, including anti-aircraft cannon.

The same authority professes to have information that the two new cartridge factories established by the Carranza Government, with a capacity of 75,000 cartridges a day each, are equipped with the latest type of American machinery, shipped to a firm in Spain and then reshipped to Mexico by way of Vera Cruz.

JAPAN DENIES SHE IS TO GET BRITISH SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

crease that will make the Japanese fleet superior to the American fleet in 1923.

Japan and the German Islands.

The other report that has caused some uneasiness is that Japan is showing a disposition to retain control of the Carolines and other German islands in the Far East when peace has been effected. While no official statement has been obtained as to the intention of the Japanese Government with respect to this matter, it is the understanding that Japan holds that the question of the ultimate disposition of German colonies in the Far East and elsewhere must remain unsettled until a treaty of peace between the Entente Governments and their enemies has been negotiated with provisions affecting territory.

When the reports were first heard here it was realized at once that the interests of the United States were affected by both alleged proposals. The islands which Japan took from the Germans under a working arrangement with the British Government are so situated as to be a menace to American possession of the Philippines, and some of them would afford Japan a greater measure of advantage in an effort to establish control of the Pacific. This Government was interested, but, so far as known, has not taken any cognizance of the reports other than possibly having its diplomatic representatives in Japan and elsewhere watch carefully for developments.

According to the official informant, several dispatches on the subject of the reported desire or intention of Japan to retain permanent possession of the former Far Eastern dependencies of Germany had been received by this Government, but could not be definitely ascertained from the State Department whether this statement was strictly accurate. Secretary Lansing refused to make any comment in regard to the reputed designs of Japan, either as to the German Islands or the alleged bargain, or effort to make a bargain, with the British Government for a material increase in the fighting line of the Japanese fleet.

Other officials of the Government admitted that they had heard the reports and had been impressed by their persistency, but said they had no knowledge as to whether the Government had authoritative or accurate information. At the British Embassy it was said that no information whatever had come there concerning these rumors. At the Japanese Embassy the statement that a bargain had been made or was in prospect for the transfer of dreadnoughts from Great Britain to Japan was dismissed as extravagant. It was recalled there that Foreign Minister Kato had declared in the Japanese Parliament that the question of the ultimate disposition of the German islands held by Japan would be determined in the conference called for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace.

Australian Fear of Japan's Aims.

Extension of Japanese interests in the Pacific would be a cause of serious concern to Australia and New Zealand. Both these dependencies of the British Government have shown uneasiness, judging by the press comment early in the war over the action of Great Britain in intrusting Japan with the duty of taking possession of the Carolines and other German insular colonies. Subsequently an arrangement was made by which the administration of the captured islands was divided between Japan and Australia.

On Nov. 18, 1914, the following official statement was issued at Sydney by the Australian Government:

The Japanese Government has intimated to the British Government that it is ready to hand over the Marshall and other German islands in the Pacific, which are temporarily occupied by the Japanese, to an Australian force. The British Government has informed the Japanese Government of the intention to act accordingly. A special Australian force will be dispatched to the islands and will remain in occupation until the termination of the war, when the matter of the ultimate disposal of the islands will be a question for consideration by the Allied Powers.

As the Federal Government will have the responsibility for the occupation of islands it is necessary that not only the military occupation, but such matters as trade, food supply, and postal and commercial affairs be investigated and determined. Commander Pethebridge will accompany the force to make the necessary arrangements.

This official statement was modified by information given out in London on Dec. 10, 1914. A special London dispatch of that date to THE NEW YORK TIMES said:

The recent report that Japan intended turning over Pacific islands to Australia is inaccurate. Information obtained from an official quarter today says it is planned to give Australia control of only a portion of these islands while Japan retains military control of them until the end of the war. It is understood that the negotiations for this division are practically completed."

The correction of the impression conveyed by the Sydney announcement, however, does not change the understanding that the question of the ultimate possession of the German Pacific islands will not be settled until terms of peace are made. The present position of Japan is, as stated by Baron Kato, that the islands now held by Japanese forces are to be retained under Japanese administration until Japan and her allies negotiate a peace treaty with the Central Powers, which will include provision for the future of Germany's insular dependencies.

It is supposed here that the story that Japan was demanding that she receive permanent ownership of the German islands grew out of a discussion of the matter in the Japanese press. This discussion did not develop any official disclosure from the Japanese Government as to its intentions beyond the statement that the disposition of the islands would not be determined until a treaty of peace was negotiated.

When the Japanese Government sent to Berlin its ultimatum of Aug. 16, 1914, demanding the evacuation of Kiao-Chau it took pains to state explicitly that it had in mind only the removal of "the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East," and disclaimed any territorial ambitions whatever. Although it made no specific mention of the German islands in the Pacific, it did state in its ultimatum that Kiao-Chau was to be delivered to the Imperial Japanese authorities, "with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

At the same time the Japanese Ambassador here, Viscount Chinda, in announcing to Secretary of State Bryan that the ultimatum had been sent, assured him that Japan would use the utmost effort to safeguard the interests of all nations not immediately concerned in the operations in the Far East. It was learned authoritatively at this time that the State Department regarded Japan's assurances about the restoration of Kiao-Chau and her announcement of her general intentions with regard to Far Eastern territory as wholly satisfactory to this Government.

The following day the British official news bureau issued a statement regarding the proposed co-operation between the British and Japanese Governments in the Far East, in which is said: "It is understood that the action of Japan will not extend to the Pacific beyond the China Seas, except as may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines in the Pacific, nor in Asiatic waters westward of the China Seas, nor in foreign territories, except territory in German occupation in the continent of Asia."

The last clause indicates definitely that at this time the British Government did not contemplate Japanese occupation of any of the German islands in the Pacific.

The British press commented extensively on this announcement and the unofficial statement from Washington that the United States accepted in good faith Japan's assurances of her intentions in the Pacific. The London Daily Telegraph remarked that Japanese intervention introduced an element likely to produce misgiving in America, but that "if a prudent course is adhered to by the statesmen of Tokio the misgivings which have already arisen ought soon to be set at rest."

The Daily Mail had the following to say:

"Our American friends need feel no uneasiness over the assistance which Japan is rendering us in this war. It must of necessity be confined to the protection of her shipping and the expulsion of Germany from the mainland of China. There cannot be any question of Japan seizing any of Germany's possessions in the Pacific or of establishing herself between the United States and the Philippines. There is nothing in the part she is playing that is opposed to the interests of the United States."

China's Pledge to Return Kiao-chau.

On Monday, Aug. 28, the day Japan formally declared war on Germany, Viscount Chinda called at the State Department with a notification of the declaration, renewed his previous pledges with regard to the return of Kiao-chau to China, and repeated the assurances of the British Government that Japan's activity would be confined to the China Seas and Eastern Asia. Three days before Secretary Bryan had sent an informal note to Japan reviewing her pledges and "noting with satisfaction" her intention to refrain from territorial aggrandizement.

The general disposition in official circles in Washington was to regard Japan's declaration as having no direct reference to American interests in the Pacific. While it aroused some general discussion, there was no inclination to regard it as in any way a menace to the relations between the two nations and great Britain's assurances served to further this confidence.

A resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Britten of Illinois, a Republican member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, seeking to arouse opposition to Japan's action, attracted little attention. Mr. Britten's resolution set forth that "the United States views with concern the transfer by force of arms of any Chinese territory to Japan or any other foreign power, or any transfer without the unconditional consent of the Chinese Government,' and that Japan's contemplated action was inimical to the interests of the United States.

"The taking over of Kiao-Chau is merely a prelude to the taking over of all of Germany's islands, which extend half way across the Pacific Ocean," Mr. Britten then said, "and this I view as a distinct menace to our possession in the Philippine Islands, Guam, and the Hawaiian Islands, and certainly it cannot be countenanced without severe opposition."

A similar resolution was introduced in the Senate on Aug. 22, after Japan's declaration of war, by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who declared that the United States could not view with indifference any change in the status quo in the Pacific Islands.

NEWSPRINT MAKERS DECLINE TO TESTIFY

Continued from Page 1.

gone further than the manufacturers anticipated when they made this request.

"The practical result is precisely that which I predicted in my statement to the commission on Dec. 12. There has been a delay of seventeen days, and nothing beneficial to the suffering newspapers has followed so far. In the meantime many contracts for tonnage for 1917 have been closed at the prevalent high prices resulting from the fright of publishers over the belief that a dangerous paper famine exists, and this notwithstanding the Trade Commission earnestly requested the manufacturers to suspend making contracts until the hearings were finished.

"I hope and believe that the commission will make such a thorough report of conditions and so distinctly fasten the chief responsibility for conditions upon those manufacturers concerned that either the Department of Justice or Congress or both arms of the Government may be able to devise substantial relief at an early day. If that is done, the price of paper will soften materially in the next few months, bringing it to a point in reasonable relation to cost of production, which is not the case today in the judgment of the large majority of publishers."

TAKES RHONDDA'S POST.

Lady Mackworth Succeeds Her Father in a Company Chairmanship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Rhondda having resigned as Chairman of the Sanatogen Company as a result of his appointment as President of the Local Government Board, his daughter, Lady Mackworth, has been elected to her father's former post. She had previously shown her capacity for business by taking complete charge of his vast coal and shipping interests during his absence in America on an important Government mission in connection with the supply of ammunition for the Allies.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Silk Hats $4.96

To Top Off the New Year's Day Outfit

Morning, Noon or Night, the Silk Hat lends the finishing touch to a man's formal dress. Excellently made in two distinctive styles for men who like to show good taste in their appearance. Silk Hats of equal quality would cost you considerably more elsewhere.

We are importers of the well-known Delion Silk Hats which, in finish and workmanship, are far ahead of other hats of equal price. $6.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

For sick skins use →

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for twenty years.

A Daily Reminder of Your Thoughtfulness

THE NEW YORK TIMES offers in its Sunday Rotogravure and Picture Sections, and in its Magazine Section, more attractive, entertaining and instructive features than are offered by any other newspaper or magazine. Fifty-two of these superb numbers and the daily issue six days a week for a year—365 numbers in all—mailed to any address in the United States for $8.50.

Send your order today and have your friend's subscription begin at once.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — 34th Street

Full Dress & Tuxedo Suits

At "McCreery Standard Prices"

28.50 and 38.00

Tailored of fine unfinished Worsted, in the latest form-tracing and conservative styles—correct in every detail.

An extraordinary range of sizes—from 34 to 44, including "stouts," "longs" and "shorts."

IMPORTANT REDUCTION SALE

Men's and Young Men's OVERCOATS

16.75

formerly 18.50, 22.75, 25.00 and 28.50

All Overcoats of which there are but two or three of a style or size remaining have been collected in one group and reduced to a price that will assure their immediate disposal.

MEN'S CLOTHING—Fifth Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.

IMPORTERS

The Paris Shop of America

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS in Luxurious Fur-trimmed Wraps

Charming Gowns and Dresses

Millinery and Furs

for New Year Festivities

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Has the President Widened the Path to Peace?

President Wilson's peace note, coming wholly unexpected, has stirred the world to profound depths. In effect the President asks the belligerents to tell in clear terms what they are fighting to accomplish.

The New York *Times*, in referring to the note, questions "whether it is timely and whether it can do any good." Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declares it "a very timely proffer" and believes "it is the beginning of the end." Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, of Columbia University, an authority on International Law, declares, "the President has chosen the psychological moment," while the German *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* says precisely the same thing. On the other hand, Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, has declared the President's act "ill-timed and unwise," and the New York *Tribune* declares that to the Allies the President's proposal "will seem a deliberate effort to give force and power to a German maneuver made in the name of peace but intended to promote the process of profit-taking as a result of a violation of right and justice."

You must read THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 30th if you would get an unclouded idea of the effect that the President's peace proposal has made in every quarter.

The article is supplemented by another of equal value which gives in detail a history of the German peace moves. Other features of unusual interest in THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 30th are:

Allies Ask Restitution, Reparation, Security

An Analysis of Lloyd George's Key-note Speech, Including Comments and Criticisms from the German and British Press

What Germany Means by Peace
Poland, a Fantom Kingdom
Defending Belgium's Deportations
The New Queen of Sheba
Inventing an Inventor
A Gigantic Tunnel Project
Injustice to the Insane
Buying Islands for Defense
Mining at a Gun Club
Escape from a Sunken Submarine
A French Art Critic's Optimism
War on the Classics in Germany
Gain and Loss in American Drama
London Street Shrines
A Japanese Vice-Crusade
Stonemen Invade the Metropolis

An Excellent Selection of Striking Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

ANNUAL MOTOR NUMBER—104 PAGES

Motor car, Motor truck and Motor accessory buyers will save time and money by consulting this week's "Digest." It is the Annual Automobile Issue and contains announcements of the leading motor car, motor truck and accessory manufacturers. This number of "The Digest" will give motor buyers throughout the nation information as to the latest models and newest accessories.

December 30th Number on Sale To-Day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

GIFTS FOR THE NEEDY CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

Contributions of More Than $800 Yesterday Indicate Public Is Still Interested.

RECEIPTS ARE NOW $58,018

Four Additional Cases Reported by the Charity Organization Society Relieved.

In the nineteen days since THE NEW YORK TIMES first published the list of the Hundred Neediest Cases in New York more than $53,000 has been sent in by generous contributors toward the destitution disclosed by the publication of these excerpts from the lists of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. The receipt of more than $800 yesterday indicated that interest in the list is still active, and that the charitable impulses which have resulted in the relief of a considerable number more than the original hundred cases are likely to continue beyond the duration of theimmediate necessity that called them forth. One anonymous contribution of $500 was received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The total receipts so far by the four societies are as follows:

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	$18,273.48
Charity Organization Society	16,813.67
State Charities Aid Association	12,398.30
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	5,533.16
Total	$53,018.56

The Charity Organization Society announces that four of the twelve additional cases listed in THE TIMES of Dec. 28 have been covered—A2, A5, A8, and A9. The others still need nearly the entire amount. This makes a total of fifty-four of this society's cases that have ben covered by THE TIMES appeal.

Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said that the money received by his organization was 65 per cent. more than had been obtained for the cases on the 1915 list of the Hundred Neediest up to the corresponddate last year, and $465.91 more than was needed to care for the entire group of fifty families reported to THE TIMES, thirty-one of which were included in the original list.

$840.00 Needed for Extra Cases.

"However," he added, "of this amount $1,308 was given with the stipulation that it should be used for families who had not been so fortunate as to share at all in THE TIMES effort; so although some families not reported to THE TIMES are to be cared for, there is still lacking $842.09 for THE TIMES cases themselves. We earnestly hope that this comparatively small amount will yet be given."

This sum, of course, is needed on the extra cases outside the original list. Everything on the list of the Hundred Neediest Cases has been covered.

"In the fiscal year ending Oct. 30," Mr. Burritt continued, "we expended $208,106 for material relief for families and individuals whose circumstances were in all general respects identical with those of the fifty needy cases. Thus THE TIMES readers have given an amount equal to a trifle under 9 per cent. of last year's needs for these purposes. To raise a similar amount this year is going to be no easy matter, even in these prosperous times, because the constant needs of the sick poor are so easily overlooked by the public. Yet the needy case fund has been of the greatest possible help, not only for the actual returns it has brought, but also for the effective manner in which it has directed the attention of the community to this continuous relief problem. It is doubtful if the raising of money for relief has ever been combined more effectively with a constructive effort to inform the public of the nature of the relief problem of a large city. It is doubtful, indeed, if this has been done so successfully by any other single agency or any group of agencies without great effort and considerable expense."

One of the A. I. C. P. contributions yesterday was accompanied by a letter signed "A Grandmother," which said: "I am sending you $1 for Mrs. E., a grandmother, 75 years old, who is trying to care for four grandchildren. I wish it were many times more than it is. I wanted to send it before Christmas, but I could not. it is a part of my own Christmas present."

Brothers Find Brooklyn Home.

The State Charities Aid Association yesterday completed the formulae of finding a home for Lucien and Rupert Howard, the eleven and twelve year old brothers of Case 78. They were adopted by a woman in Brooklyn who will take them to her home next week as soon as they have finished with the medical attention which is now being given to both. She said that she liked the boys because they seemed to be "reasonably frank and honest," and became convinced that they would be congenial because they took a liking to the goldfish and Angora cats which have been her pets for some years. Already the two boys have been entered in the Y. M. C. A. for athletic and swimming pool privileges, and they will receive a good business education.

The association has almost settled the question of a home for little Carlo of Case 98. He will probably go to a family up State.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has already had 211 separate contributors this year, as against 175, all told, to last year's list. These came from eight different States and all the way from Florida to Canada. One contribution came from a Brooklyn man who is now living in Cleveland, but still retains an interest in his old home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions in addition to those already recorded:

E. M. Padelford	$10
In memory of S. H. Ball	10
Mrs. R. L. de Leisser	10
"In Loving Memory"	500

It is requested that no more money be sent to THE TIMES direct. The hundred neediest cases have been cared for, and contributors can most conveniently aid the work of the societies by sending contributions direct. The four charitable organizations and their addresses are as follows: Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, telephone Gramercy 7040; Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, telephone Gramercy 4066; State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, telephone Gramercy 1454; Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, telephone Main 8200.

BOY SURVIVOR TELLS HOW BRITANNIC SANK

Fifteen-Year-Old Sea Scout Here Says Crew Believed She Was Torpedoed.

ONLY ONE KILLED BY BLAST

But Thirty in Lifeboats Were Killed When Huge Propellers Smashed Them.

Further details of the sinking of the White Star steamship Britannic were brought to New York yesterday by Henry Pope, a 15-year-old cabin boy on the liner Lapland, who was a sea scout on the great British hospital ship when she was torpedoed or sunk by a mine on Nov. 21 in the Aegean Sea. Young Pope said that the officers and crew of the Britannic believed that she had been torpedoed because the explosion, while it shook the 50,000-ton ship fore and aft, made little noise, as if a torpedo had passed through the hull forward and exploded in the centre of the ship, where the inrush of water had deadened the sound.

If it had been a mine, the officers said, it would have exploded against the side of the ship with terrific violence. Pope is an intelligent boy, small for his years. He told his story without any flourish.

"On the morning of Nov. 23 the Britannic was steaming past the Island of Zea toward Mudros, where we were to take about 3,000 wounded on board and convey them to Southampton," said the lad. "There were fifty doctors and assistant surgeons on board, 150 nurses, and 650 in the crew of the Britannic.

"I was one of seventeen sea scouts, and my duty was to look after Purser Lancaster in his office. Others of us ran the lifts and stood by for calls. At 8:05 five of us were in the saloon pantry when we felt a shock and the ship shook as if she had been struck by a big sea. There was little noise. We went on eating our breakfasts for a few minutes, and then the whistle blew four times, and we knew that the Britannic had been torpedoed or mined.

"There wasn't any excitement, as every one knew their boat stations and went to them without stopping to look for their kits. The sea scouts on the lifts worked them as long as they could, but the ship soon listed so much to starboard that they had to give it up and go to the boats. The officers told us that the explosion was forward of the No. 1 hold, which was blown away with the "glory holes," where the stewards live, the cooks' cabins, and sea scouts' quarters. So far as we could find out in the short time before the Britannic was abandoned, only one man was killed by the explosion, the night watchman, who was asleep in his bunk.

"Thirty men were killed by the smashing of three lifeboats, which got entangled with the big propellers, and others died afterward in the hospital at Athens. Three sick bay attendants were drowned through one of the boats being dropped by the stern, while the bow was held up to the davit. Five scouts were in that boat, but they hung on to the standing part of the boat falls and were not hurt.

"Captain C. A. Bartlett, commander of the Britannic, stayed on the bridge giving orders to the officers through his speaking trumpet as the ship was going down under his feet, and did not leave until the water lapped over him. Then he struck out and got to one of the lifeboats which was waiting for him.

"Directly after the explosion our wireless operator sent out calls for help, and the auxiliary cruiser Heroic and the destroyers Greyhound and Scourge came at full speed to rescue us. The wounded were taken by special train to Athens.

"I was sorry to see the big ship sink in the bright sunshine with her starboard side almost on the bottom of the ocean. As the sea swirled into her big funnels they broke off one after another with the heavy strain, as if wrenched from the steel plates on the hurricane deck."

The lad's home in London. Victor Niblo, a vaudeville actor in this country is his stepfather.

Brazil Puts Down Police Revolt.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 29.—Dispatches from Belem, capital of the State of Para, say that three battalions of police revolted and attacked the palace of the Governor, Eneas Martins, who took refuge in the quarters of the Federal regiment. President Braz telegraphed to the commandant of the military region ordering him to dispatch forces to the aid of the Governor. It was announced later that Governor Martins had been reinstalled in his palace, and that order had been restored.

THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS

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They are issued in sums of $200 upwards and pay 4½%, exempt from personal taxation in this State.

They are secured by a specific guaranteed mortgage on New York City property.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

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If you need goods for your store send a day prepaid telegram from any part of the country to The New York Times and an advertisement will appear promptly in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page of The Times. Rate, 50 cents a line of six words.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th, 35th St.

Books to Incite Right Thinking

We are on the threshold of the New Year with all its good resolutions. If we hope to keep them we must be sure they are based on right thinking. We incite and stimulate right thinking by proper reading — for example, the reading found in the following books:

Beginning Right—How to Succeed—*Fowler,*	68c
He Can Who Thinks He Can—*O. S. Marden,*	89c
On the Open Road—*R. W. Trine,*	44c
Right and Wrong Thinking and Their Results—*A. M. Crane,*	$1.24
Concentration—*J. Seton, M. D.*	44c
Personal Power—*K. Thomas,*	$1.58
In Tune with the Infinite—*R. W. Trine,*	$1.08
Education of Will—*Jules Payot,*	$1.34
What Right Thinking Will Do—*C. D. Larson.*	72c
Science of Success—*J. Seton, M. D.,*	89c
Making Life a Masterpiece—*O. S. Marden,*	89c
How Great Men Succeed,	44c
Think Right: For Health and Success—*G. M. Brown,*	89c

Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

EL SUPREMO
By Edward Lucas White

The Baltimore Sun says: "Mr. White has created the big book of the year."

Price $1.90 net. Postage extra.
SECOND EDITION NOW READY.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

Another Offering of Men's Overcoats and Sweaters

affords the final opportunity of the present year for obtaining necessary Winter garments at special prices.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS
made of dark gray cloth, lined with selected muskrat (natural color) and finished with beaver collar; excellent value . at $62.00

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS
for general or motor wear . . $27.50

MEN'S DRESS OVERCOATS (American-made)
of black or dark gray vicuna, lined with silk and finished with velvet collar . $24.50

MEN'S IMPORTED SWEATERS (roll collar)
made of brushed wool of fine, soft quality, in gray or heather mixtures . . $7.00

A Number of Styles in Men's Shoes

now being eliminated from stock to make way for new assortments are on sale at prices that should effect a clearance

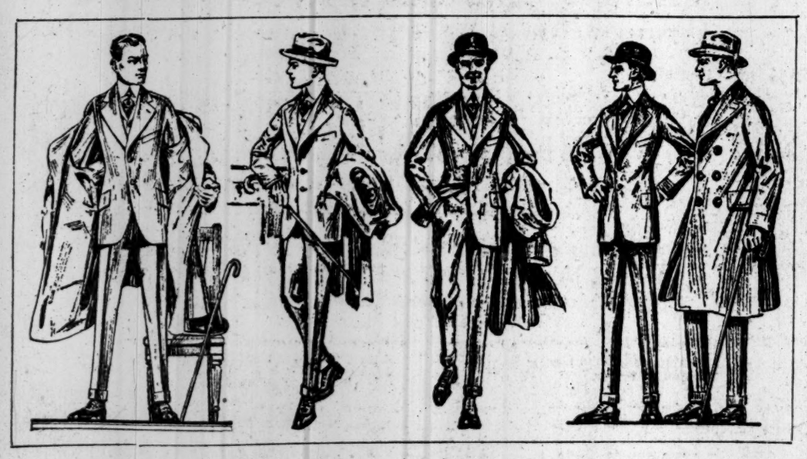
SIZES INCOMPLETE

(Men's Wear Departments, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.



To-Day—at $16.50

All Men's Winter Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters

That Heretofore Bore the $25 Price included. Sizes for every man. Plenty of good styles for everybody.

GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor.

Men's Blanket Robes, To-day at $3.65

Of fine quality blankets, in rich Jacquard patterns. Colors: Gray, Brown and Blue.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Men's Smoking Jackets, To-day at $5.95

Made of double-faced woolen cloths, braid or cord bound, with shawl or notch collars.

In the Misses' Department To-day

Winter Suits, Coats and Dresses Reduced

THE variety of models, materials and colors is unusually large for an event of this kind, and the price economies so important as to merit more than usual attention.

Misses' Suits	formerly $19.50 and $25.00	now $12.75
Misses' Suits	formerly $29.50 and $35.00	now $19.50
Misses' Suits	formerly $39.50 and $45.00	now $24.50
Misses' Suits	formerly $49.50 and $55.00	now $29.50
Misses' Suits	formerly $59.50 and $69.50	now $35.00
Misses' Coats	formerly $19.50 and $22.50	now $15.00
Misses' Coats	formerly $25.00 and $39.50	now $18.50
Misses' Coats	formerly $45.00 and $49.50	now $29.50
Misses' Coats	formerly $55.00	now $35.00
Misses' Coats	formerly $59.50	now $45.00
Misses' Coats	formerly $65.00 and $69.50	now $49.50
Misses' Dresses	formerly $22.50 and $29.50	now $15.00
Misses' Dresses	formerly $35.00	now $18.50
Misses' Dresses	formerly $39.50	now $25.00
Misses' Dresses	formerly $45.00	now $29.50
Misses' Dresses	formerly $49.50 to $65.00	now $35.00

On the Fourth Floor, To-day

A Most Important Sale of

Women's Fine Evening Wraps at Greatly Reduced Prices

REPRODUCTIONS of exclusive creations by foremost European and American couturiers. The materials comprise exquisite Brocades, Chiffon Velvet, Chiffon Plush, Satin and Pan-American Velvet, lavishly trimmed with the most fashionable furs.

33 Wraps	formerly $125 to $195	now $89.50
28 Wraps	formerly $95 to $115	now $69.50
22 Wraps	formerly $69.50 to $89.50	now $55.00

Also—A Pre-Inventory Sale of Women's Coats

SMART Winter models in the season's most desirable fabrics and colors, offered today at prices which are *at least one-third below former prices.* The materials represented comprise:

Velour, Plush, Arcadian Lamb, Broadtail Cloth, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Mixtures, Bolivar, Broadcloth

trimmed with all the most fashionable furs, plush, velvet or self-fabrics.

Coats	formerly $19.50	Reduced to $12.50
Coats	formerly $29.50	Reduced to $18.50
Coats	formerly $35.00	Reduced to $22.50
Coats	formerly $39.50	Reduced to $27.50
Coats	formerly $55.00	Reduced to $35.00
Coats	formerly $65.00	Reduced to $39.50
Coats	formerly $85.00	Reduced to $50.00

In an Important Sale To-day

300 Women's Winter Suits Greatly Reduced

150 Suits..formerly priced $25.00 to $35..Now 17.50
150 Suits..formerly priced $39.50 to $50..Now 24.50

THESE delightful suits are in the season's most-favored models—plain tailored, braid bound and handsome fur-trimmed designs being represented at each price. The materials include Chiffon Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Twill-back Velveteen, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, Poiret Twill, Diagonal Velour, Mixtures, and New Oxford materials, in all the fashionable colors. All sizes up to 50½ bust. *Fourth Floor.*

For To-day, Saturday, a

Sale of Women's Dresses

In most desirable models, but incomplete as to size and color assortments

55 Serge Dresses	Were $15 and $18	Now $10.95
75 Large Size Serge Dresses, sizes up to 48	Were $20 and $22.50	Now $15.00
50 Serge Dresses	Were $29.50 and $35	Now $22.50
60 Crepe de Chine and Georgette Dresses.	Were $25	Now $18.50
40 Gros de Londre and Taffeta Evening Dresses.	Were $29.50	Now $18.50

We have planned for to-day, an Important

Sale of Furs

In which will be offered, at remarkably modest prices, fur coats, muffs and scarfs of the highest quality.

Hudson Seal Coats, with Skunk Collar and Seal Cuffs	$99.50
Hudson Seal Coats, with full sweep skirt	$89.50
Hudson Seal Coats, in fashionable 40-inch model	$69.50
Hudson Seal Coats, large Skunk Collar and border	$142.50

Hudson Seal Muffs	$14.50	Scarfs to match	$17.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs	$10.00	Scarfs to match	$11.50
Skunk Muffs	$15.00	Scarfs to match	$11.50
Moleskin Muffs	$27.50	Scarfs to match	$24.50
Beaver Muffs	$19.50	Scarfs to match	$22.50
Dyed Raccoon muffs	$12.50	Scarfs to match	$11.50

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.)

To-day, Saturday, an Important

Sale of Boys' Suits at $8.95

$8.95

Extra Knickers Included. These suits are in several very smart models, and are offered at this low price as a result of a special purchase.

Tailored with unusual care, in a variety of serviceable mixtures. Ages 8 to 18.

Boys' Mackinaw Coats at $7.95

Very well tailored in a variety of new Mackinaw plaids. Patch and skating pocket models to select from. Ages 8 to 18. *Second Floor.*

O'BOYLE TO SEEK TODAY TO WREST JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS TITLE FROM BINZEN

BINZEN AND O'BOYLE IN FINAL ON COURT

Fordham Star to Defend National Junior Title Against Georgetown Rival.

DOUBLES ALSO END TODAY

Haines and Botsford Will Meet Hopkins Brothers of Yale in Deciding Indoor Match.

Spirited play marked the progress of the national junior indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, the final round being reached in both singles and doubles. It was the singles event which held the greatest degree of interest, and the two who will play for the title in the final round today worked their way to the brackets only after stubborn contests. Elliott Binzen, the present title holder, and H. B. O'Boyle of Georgetown are the two who will clash this morning in the deciding match. Binzen was not as successful in the doubles. Paired with Benjamin Letson, he was considered to have a good chance of a final round bracket, but the strong play of Haines and Botsford proved a stumbling block. This latter team will play the Hopkins brothers of Yale in the final round.

Two rounds of singles were contested, and several of the matches furnished sharp battles, in which the favorites had difficulty in asserting their supremacy. The contest of chief concern in the fifth round was that between Binzen and Letson, and for a time it appeared as if the Fordham title holder might go down to defeat, but he won at 6—3, 0—6, 6—4.

Letson set out to force the net in the first set, but he was forestalled by the sureness with which Binzen played to the points of vantage. As the schoolboy came in he was met with swift passing shots down the lines, and he was also baffled by sharp cross-court-ing strokes. Binzen was depending largely on court generalship to win his points, being content to let his opponent make the errors, and only when Letson bounded to the barrier did he change his tactics.

Cautious in Second Set.

The first set was a lesson for Letson, and he profited accordingly. He was more cautious during the second set, and his care was rewarded with success. There were a number of sharp rallies during this period of the contest, but Letson, more familiar with the cunning of Binzen's game, picked out openings for placement shots that sped out of the reach of the Fordham collegian. He still made his attempt to gain the net, but sought out the opportunities with more deliberation, having learned to respect Binzen's passing strokes. Once at the barrier, however, the De Witt Clinton student smashed and volleyed with rare judgment. The winning of this set at 8—6 was the end of Letson's successful endeavor.

When the third set began Binzen flashed his most formidable game. He put more power in his driving game and his service had a pronounced twist and high bound which confused Letson. The Fordham collegian led from the first game and captured the set at 6—4.

Binzen's work in the semi-final round by vanquishing the Yale student, Francis W. Hopkins, in this contest his victory was established in straight games, with the score 6—7, 6—4. It shows, however, that the contest was far from being easy for the title holder. Hopkins forced the playing, but he could not combat the steadiness of his opponent, and Binzen was able to pull a deuce set out of the fire. The second set was easier, Hopkins being somewhat weakened by his big effort in the first set. There was less dash and fire to his play, and Binzen won at 6—4.

O'Boyle Shows Steadiness.

The victory of H. B. O'Boyle in the upper half of the draw, which gave him a final round bracket, was not unexpected, yet it proved to be more of a match than had been anticipated. Herbert L. Bowman of the New York Athletic Club was O'Boyle's antagonist in the semi-final round, and though he was able to carry the first set to deuce O'Boyle gained the upper hand in straight sets at 7—5, 6—3. O'Boyle played as steady tennis as any that has been shown in the tournament. He depended less on speed than on placing, but when the opportunity afforded for a sharp drive or a smash he was quick to seize the opening and hit with power and skill. In the fifth round O'Boyle was opposed by F. M. Loughman of the West Side Tennis Club, and here again his steadiness counted largely in his favor.

Binzen and Letson met with disaster in the doubles when they faced Haines and Botsford. The latter played by far the best tennis of the four, there being more finish to his work. Haines and Botsford were pressed to three sets, but won at 8—6, 4—6, 6—1. The other pair to reach the final were F. W. Hopkins and E. L. Hopkins. They won from Dornheim and Blankarn in straight games at 6—4, 11—9.

The final round in both singles and doubles will be played this morning, the singles event being scheduled for 10 o'clock.

The summaries:

SINGLES—Fifth Round.—H. L. Bowman, New York A. C., defeated E. M. Hendrickson, Amherst, 6—2, 7—5; H. O'Boyle, Georgetown, defeated F. M. Loughman, West Side A. C., 6—2, 6—4; Elliott Binzen, Fordham, defeated Benjamin Letson, De Witt Clinton H. S., 6—8, 6—3, 6—4; F. W. Hopkins, Yale, defeated George Preston, Irving School, 6—0, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—H. O'Boyle defeated H. L. Bowman, 7—5, 6—3; Elliott Binsen defeated F. W. Hopkins, 6—7, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Semi-final Round.—F. W. Hopkins and E. L. Hopkins defeated Dornheim and Blankarn, 6—4, 11—9; Haines and Botsford defeated Binsen and Letson, 8—6, 4—6, 6—1.

NO WORD FROM CARPENTIER.

Rickard Puzzled About Conflicting Reports on Proposed Trip.

Conflicting reports were abroad yesterday regarding the proposed trip to this country of Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe. One report was to the effect that the French boxer would arrive in this country shortly, and the other stated that he had found it impossible to obtain the desired furlough from the French authorities. Tex Rickard, who is negotiating for a bout between Carpentier and Les Darcy, declared that neither had any basis of fact.

"I have not heard anything new in regard to Carpentier," he said, "and I am puzzled as to the origin of these reports. Surely if anything has developed in the situation lately, or since I received word that Carpentier had signed the contract forwarded to him by me, I would be among the first to hear of it, and I have not had any new information."

The Western promoter still has confidence that he will secure Carpentier's release from war service long enough to permit the French boxer to participate in at least one bout. Rickard also stated that he expected some definite developments shortly regarding his negotiations for a lease of Madison Square Garden.

Miske-Weinert Bout Jan. 12.

Billy Miske has accepted the terms of the Harlem Sporting Club to box Charley Weinert, the Jersey heavyweight, in a ten-round bout on Jan. 12. Pollok, representing Weinert, and Smith, looking out for the interests of Miske, signed the articles. The club has demanded forfeits from both boxers for their appearance.

OREGON'S COACH PROTESTS.

Objects to Two Officials Named for Game with Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 29.—The following officials have been named for the Pennsylvania-Oregon football game on New Year's Day:

Referee.—W. S. KEINHOLZ of Pasadena, University of Minnesota.

Umpire.—ANDREW W. SMITH of Pasadena, University of Michigan.

Field Judge.—DAVID WITMER of Los Angeles, Harvard University.

Linesman.—JACK WELLS of Los Angeles, University of Chicago.

Scorer.—W. T. WILSON of Pasadena, University of Chicago.

Oregon, through Bezdek, its coach, has protested Smith and Wells. No action has yet been taken on the protest.

The Quakers and the Oregon eleven continued their hard practice today for their gridiron battle at Tournament Park, Pasadena. In spite of rain Folwell and Bezdek ordered their charges out this afternoon.

One of the surprises of the workouts was the fact that Pennsylvania did not appear to be bothered by the wet field, while the Oregon players seemed unable to hit their best stride. It was expected that a soggy field and a wet ball would give the Northern eleven an advantage, but the Quakers diversified their style of play and handled the wet ball today with perfect accuracy. On the other hand, Oregon did a lot of fumbling and Bezdek was far from satisfied with the work of his men.

Judging from the practice, the game will be the open, tricky style of the East against old-fashioned football, as Pennsylvania has the most varied style of attack ever seen on the Pacific Coast.

The players are keeping busy every minute of the time. A feature of the entertainment for the Penn squad will be a smoker and reception at the Raymond tomorrow night.

Coach Smith of the University of California arrived here this afternoon and at once went to the Pennsylvania headquarters at Hotel Raymond. Tonight he gave the Quakers a blackboard lecture, in which he commented on various Oregon plays and formations.

Both the Oregon and Pennsylvania teams were taken on auto tours of the Southland today. Folwell's cohorts returned to headquarters shortly before noon. Luncheon was served, and after a short rest they donned their uniforms. Bezdek and his men returned from their trip about 12:30 o'clock. The coach let them lunch and rest a couple of hours before preparing for their daily practice.

The game will be played rain or shine. The odds favor Oregon in case of a muddy field. Coach Folwell of Pennsylvania, when asked today his opinion on the proper odds for the game, said he thought Oregon should be a 2 to 1 favorite.

"Oregon is undoubtedly the cream of the West," said Folwell. They have not been beaten this year and the players were picked at the conclusion of the season. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, was picked before the year opened, and I can't see why we should be favored."

Coach Bezdek of Oregon holds the same view, with reverse English.

"Bets that have been made show that Pennsylvania is favored to win by 2 to 1," he said. "I have heard even money was placed that Pennsylvania would win by 20 points, while other wagers were made at 1 to 2 that Pennsylvania would win by 40 points."

BIG OFFER TO CARRIGAN.

Owner of Red Sox Willing to Give Nearly $20,000 for Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—It was reported tonight that H. H. Frazee, the new Red Sox magnate, offered Bill Carrigan from $18,000 to $20,000 a year to return as manager of the club. This offer was said to have been made at a long conference between the owner and the former manager at Lewiston this afternoon. Frazee eluded the Lewiston newspaper men, but when corraled in the Portland Union Station on his way back to Boston, he admitted that he had made Carrigan a good-sized offer, but refused to state the sum. Carrigan himself said that he expected to give his answer next week, but would vouchsafe nothing beyond this.

Frazee declared that while he was not any too confident that Carrigan would sign a 1917 contract, yet he had more hope than any time previous that the famous Maine pilot would guide the world's champions again next year. He said he expected to have a decision from Carrigan within a reasonably short time.

MORAN PLANS SPRING TRIP.

Issues First Call to Phillies for Trip to Southland.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—First call for the Phillies' Spring training was announced today. Their jaunt will be about three days shorter than a year ago. Manager Moran and those of his players who live in the East will leave New York on the Clyde liner Mohawk on March 6. They will make the trip by boat, reporting in St. Petersburg, at the same training grounds used last year, on March 9.

One addition was made to the squad today. The newcomer is Oral Craig, a southpaw curver, who showed so much form with Wichita in the Western League last season that Manager Jimmie Jackson persuaded the Phillies to give him a trial.

The following is the exhibition schedule of Moran's men:

April 2—Columbia at Columbia, S. C.; April 3—Charlotte at Charlotte, N. C.; April 4—Raleigh at Raleigh, N. C.; April 5—Durham at Durham, N. C.; April 6, 7, and 9—Washington Americans at Washington, D. C.

SAYS DRAFT WILL STAND.

Ban Johnson Expects Plea of Class AA Leagues to be Denied.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The plea of the three Class AA Leagues—the International, Pacific Coast, and American Association—for the abolition of the draft rule will in all probability be denied when the National Baseball Commission meets in Cincinnati next week, President Johnson of the American League said tonight. President Johnson, a member of the commission, said the present draft rule was changed by the commission at the suggestion of the same leagues which now ask that it be amended.

"The Class AA club owners opposed the old rule," Mr. Johnson said, "because they complained that it caused dissension among the drafted players if they eventually were rejected. The commission changed it to meet their own demands. I do not think there is a chance of its being changed again."

Mr. Johnson said, however, that consideration would be given the plea regarding the immediate reporting of purchased players. The club owners wish to retain the players purchased until the close of their own season.

Fuhrmann Is Bisons' President.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Louis P. Fuhrmann, Mayor of Buffalo, today was elected President of the Buffalo International League Baseball Club, succeeding Gerhard Simon, who resigned. Pat Donovan, who has piloted the Buffalo team to victory in two pennant races, was signed to continue as manager. James J. Lannin, former owner of the Boston Red Sox, retains control of the Buffalo club.

Dillon Not Eager to Meet Miske.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—There is a hitch in the twenty-round match announced for this city Feb. 2 between Jack Dillon and Billy Miske. The contract has been signed by Miske but Dillon has withheld his signature, and another fighter may be selected to meet Miske.

MASS OF DATA FOR GRILLING ATHLETICS

Collegiate A. A. to Lay Facts Before Foundations for Investigation.

The proposal of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to seek the aid of one of the large educational foundations in a country-wide survey of college athletics, has caused more comment among college men than any other action which was taken by the organization at its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on Thursday. In offering this important resolution, Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago aimed at a more thorough investigation of the subject than has ever been attempted by any intercollegiate body.

The matter is now in the hands of the Executive Committee, of which Major Palmer E. Pierce is Chairman and Professor Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan, Secretary. Professor Nicolson stated yesterday that the committee would get in touch with all three of the educational foundations—the Sage and Carnegie Foundations, and the General Education Board—as soon as possible, and place before them the voluminous data which they have collected on the subject during the ten years the National Collegiate Association has been in existence.

In presenting the resolution, Mr. Stagg was of the opinion that it was a matter, perhaps, for the General Education Board. He pointed out the great work this board has done in other educational fields, and suggested that it could carry on the same sort of an investigation in relation to athletics. Inquiry by a New York Times reporter at the offices of the General Education Board brought forth the information that no request had yet been received about such a survey as the one suggested, and that, therefore, the subject could not be commented on at this time. At the offices of the Sage and Carnegie Foundations, it was also stated that the matter had not yet been brought to their attention.

It has been the aim of the National Collegiate Association since its organization to emphasize physical education as being just as important to the student as other branches of education.

Many college men predicted yesterday that if the investigation were taken up by one of the foundations, it would have the purifying effect on athletics for which the organization has been striving. In its investigations of athletics evils, the National Collegiate Association has been more or less handicapped by the unwillingness of many college officials to admit the existence of alleged conditions. For example, in the latest investigation on proselyting the headmasters of many schools told of numerous instances, but, for want of actual proof, were unable to mention the names of the colleges and the students involved in the proselyting scandals. Most of these matters are carried on so secretly that they are successfully kept under cover.

As one of the members of the organization pointed out yesterday, an investigation carried on by the General Education Board would spare nobody's feelings, and would bring the concrete cases of athletics evils squarely before the Faculties and trustees of colleges and universities. The exposé would be wide-sweeping and sensational, but would be effective.

Dean Briggs of Harvard, in commenting upon the revelations made by the various speakers on the evils of athletic proselyting, stated that matters which had only been rumors before, were now actually known as facts. But just what remedy could be concocted to curb overzealous alumni in their efforts to enlist students of unusual athletic ability to go to this or that college he was at a loss to suggest. With the backing of so representative a body of college men as the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and with the aid of the General Education Board or one of the other foundations, the members of the organization are confident that a remedy could be quickly found.

ARMSTRONG IS MEDALIST.

Oakmont Golfer Surprises Field in Tourney at Pinehurst, N. C.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29.—The qualifying round of the annual midwinter tournament at Pinehurst, interrupted and called off yesterday on account of rain, was played today. One hundred and thirty-eight contestants took part. It was a day of many surprises, players of the calibre of Victor Seggerman and W. A. Barber, Jr., finishing over 100 and failing to qualify for the leading divisions.

The medal was won by a margin of five strokes by Dwight L. Armstrong of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburgh, who was expected to make the first division comfortably enough, but was not looked upon as a logical candidate for medalist honors. Armstrong is a handicap 2 man at the Oakmont Club and is a member of the Yale Golf Club. His card follows:

Out..... 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 5 5—39
In..... 3 5 5 4 3 4 6 4 6—40—79

Armstrong's entry was not made until yesterday, and he was one of the last to go out this afternoon, his round not being finished till Phil Carter and C. H. Williams of Philadelphia had reached the fifteenth hole on the play-off of a tie, at 84.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Dwight L. Armstrong, Oakmont, 79; Philip Carter, Nassau, 84; C. H. Williams, 84; J. W. Watson, Merion, 85; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, 86; D. G. Clayton, Spring Haven, 86; Fillmore Robeson, Oakhill, 87; Irving Robeson, Oakhill, 87; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 90; R. C. Shannon, 90, Brookport, 90; George Van Keuren, Englewood, 90; Joseph Hodgson, Montclair, 91; W. L. Pierce, Englewood, 91; F. N. B. Close, Baltusrol, 92; Frederick Snare, Havana, 92; Tom Kelley, Southern Pines, 93.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 94; Franklin Gates, Moore County, 94; Justin Thompson, Spring Haven, 94; Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 94; Morton Fearey, Richmond County, 95; W. G. Clark, Wollaston, 95; H. G. Phillips, Yonkers, 95; Robinson Cook, Hartford, 97; S. O. Mills, Englewood, 97; W. T. Barr, Marine and Field, 98; F. W. Gwinn, Jr., Cherry Valley, 98; H. B. Keepe, Onwentsia, 98; Norman Peters, Englewood, 98; Fred W. Shibley, Englewood, 99.

POLLARD TO RACE HERE.

Brown's Football Star Entered for I. A. A. C. Games Jan. 13.

Fred D. Pollard, the Brown University football player, who was almost unanimously the choice of the experts for All-American back, has returned to hurdling, the branch of athletics in which he first attained prominence, and will compete in the games of the Irish-American A. C. on Jan. 13 in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The entry of the Providence football star was received yesterday by John Conway, Secretary of the I. A. A. C., for both the hurdle race and the sprint.

Pollard last year won the New England championship over the 65-yard high hurdles, and in the last outdoor New England intercollegiate championships he finished third in the 120-yard high hurdle race, only to be disqualified for knocking down three of the fences.

In the timber-topping event at the Irish sports Pollard will meet, among others, Sherman Landers of the University of Pennsylvania, and Jack Eller, Captain of the I. A. A. C. track team, holder of the national indoor hurdle title. Among those who will oppose Pollard in the sprints will be Alvah T. Meyer, former national sprint champion, and Irving Howe.

Yale to Celebrate Victories.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Yale's football victories over Harvard, Princeton, Colgate, and other rivals will be formally celebrated on Friday, Jan. 19, in New York City, when the coaches and players will be the guests of the members of the Yale Club there.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR ASSAILS FOOTBALL

Dr. Anderson of Yale Tells College Body Game Has Ceased to be a Recreation.

Declaring that college football had become a vocation instead of an avocation, and that it had ceased to be a recreation but had become a labor, Dr. W. G. Anderson of Yale University told the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges at the twentieth annual meeting yesterday at Columbia University that few football players have enough energy left at the close of each gridiron season to do justice to college studies. Dr. Anderson's address closed a day of speeches and discussions by leading gymnasium and athletic Directors who were seeking this year to devise standards for instruction in physical education.

Professor Charles V. P. Young of Cornell, President of the society, opened the session with an outline of "The Need of Standards and of Co-operation in Our Work," and the day's program included a thoroughgoing investigation into the best methods for standardizing the systems at American colleges. The purpose was in general to clarify many of the methods in vogue for teaching gymnasium and outdoor athletic work, and to reconcile, if possible, the different plans which must necessarily be in vogue at the small college of 400 students and at the great universities of the East.

Concerning intercollegiate football and the danger of its doom, Dr. Anderson spoke in part as follows:

"The dangers to football's position in American universities do not come from criticisms of it as a game. The danger comes from the evident truth that American universities are gradually ceasing to regard it as a game. The fault is not with football, but in the way it is taught and practiced. Undergraduates look upon it as a vocation, not as an avocation. So much expenditure of strength and thought on football is demanded of players by their coaches and by college opinion that very few of them have enough energy left for their college studies. The curriculum necessarily becomes a side issue as football becomes primary, because it is not in human endurance to toil all day long. The curriculum has got to supply the body and mind of the players with the needed rest and relief from mental and physical strains which football imposes. Football has ceased to be recreation; it has become labor. This overemphasis on football probably arises from a desire to win games, but it doesn't win them. It simply fatigues teams and saps their strength.

"It is safe to say that if intercollegiate football continues to take a larger and more important place in college men's time and thought, it will be doomed. Because no institution that is primarily interested in turning out intelligent citizens is going to stand for having a large group of men year after year effectually hindered in their proper college work by the demands put upon their energy by extra-curriculum activity."

In his outline of the future possibilities for the society, Professor Young declared that "college physical education is now largely futile and misdirected, for one reason because of the superficial and ineffectual sort of training which is more or less characteristic of the great majority of secondary schools. Physical education ought to be co-partner of mental education, but until we, as exponents and advocates, get together and manifest our readiness to foster the development of a more or less stable and progressive program and put forth a concerted effort in this association we cannot expect others to be impressed with its educative, social and ethical values."

Professor Young supported the general movement for more preparedness in this country by urging physical training from the time a boy, or girl, begins public school studies until he finishes his college education. He said in part:

"As the movement toward compulsory physical training in the private and public schools develops and becomes universal there is no reason why the girl or boy should not be carried through from the kindergarten to the A. B. degree on a graded and progressive course of physical training. It is for this body of college physical directors to take the lead in this movement and to set the pace, or we can follow along in our present haphazard, hit-and-miss style, pushing forward here, dragging back there, but always and everywhere falling far short in our endeavor through lack of cohesion and concerted effort.

"The question is, 'What are we going to do about it?' All other departments of college education are standardized—physical education is way behind. It is for this society to determine what physical activities have the most value for the largest number, whether the exercises should be all play, all athletic, all formal and gymnastic, all of a military nature."

Dr. Young recommended that from the opening of the college year to Thanksgiving physical education be play and athletics; from Thanksgiving to Easter he believes it should be formal and gymnastic, and from Easter to the end of the year of a play or athletic nature of as wide a variety as conditions will permit.

Other addresses were made by Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Amherst; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton, and Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia. Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York gave in outline the new program of physical training in the public schools of New York, which Professor Young believes certain to be adopted more widely by other States along with increased mental education in the public schools.

Because of the meeting Thursday of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the attendance at yesterday's session of physical directors was the greatest in the history of the society. Athletic heads and coaches of football and track teams were among the invited guests.

Among those present were:

Professor F. H. Dodge, Rutgers; Dr. T. U. Whittier, Bowdoin; Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia; Dr. Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York; Dr. Whalan, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin; George W. Ehler, formerly of Wisconsin; Dr. Wilce, Ohio State; Fred W. Luehring, Princeton; L. W. St. John, Ohio State; Director Kallenberg, Chicago Y. M. C. A.; Mr. Marsh, Ohio State; T. Nelson Metcalf, Columbia; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton; Mr. Nichols, Ohio State; John A. Davis, Pratt Institute; Dr. William S. Skarstrom, Wellesley; Frank H. Cann, New York University; John A. Babbitt, Haverford; Dr. D. A. Sargent, Harvard; Mr. Sargent, Sargent School, Boston; Professor C. L. Brewer, Missouri; Coach Thomas Jones, Wisconsin; Professor A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Lewis Omer, Northwestern; Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.

At the business meeting, which continued until late last night at the Columbia University Faculty Club, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton was elected President for next year to succeed Professor Young. Dr. Edwin Fauver of Rochester University was elected Vice President, and Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard was again chosen representative on the council of the Physical Education Association.

McGill Cancels Hockey Games.

The McGill University hockey seven of Montreal, Canada, has canceled several matches which were scheduled in this country during the Winter. The team was booked to play two games in Pittsburgh the first week in January, and it was to meet Harvard at Cambridge early in February. The Athletic Association of the university, which governs the sport, requested that the games be called off, but reasons were not given.

C. C. N. Y. Five to Play Dartmouth.

Next Monday night the City College basket ball team will meet Dartmouth at the C. C. N. Y. gymnasium. Encouraged by their victory over Yale last Saturday, the local players are confident of taking the measure of Dartmouth. Every man on the team scored two goals against Yale, and their passing and guarding were of a high order. In the preliminary the C. C. N. Y. freshmen will play the Eastern District High School five. The first game will start at 8:15 P. M.

PLANS NEW TURF FIXTURE.

Westchester Association to Hold Race on Lines of English Oaks.

The list of American turf classics is to be enriched by the establishment of a race for three-year-old fillies, which is designed to be run along the same lines as the English Oaks, and will eventually carry the name of Oaks. The Westchester Racing Association made the announcement yesterday that it is issuing blanks for the new serial stake, and the conditions have been framed so that the new stake will take rank with the most important of American turf fixtures.

In order to popularize the new race it will be run next year as a handicap at the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. The distance will be one mile and an eighth, and there will be a guaranteed cash value of $3,000. In 1918 the event also will be run under handicap conditions, but the guaranteed cash value will be increased to $4,000, and the distance will be lengthened to one mile and a quarter. In 1919 the Oaks will achieve its real position, for it will be run on that occasion over the trying course of one mile and three furlongs, and will carry a guaranteed cash value of $5,000. This last race will be designated as "The Coaching Club's American Oaks."

Entries for all the three races mentioned will close with the Secretary of the Westchester Racing Association on Feb. 5, 1917, the 1917 race being open to then three-year-olds, the 1918 race for then two-year-olds, and the 1919 race for then yearlings.

The Coaching Club of America is determined to make this race one of the big events of the turf, and in furtherance of this idea has added the historical Singleton Cup, to become the property of the owner winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively. The club also will add a silver trophy, to become the property of the winning owner each year. The Singleton Cup dates back to the earliest days of the American turf. It was donated in 1829 by the South Carolina Jockey Club, to be raced for over its Washington course at Charleston, S. C. The conditions stated: "To be liable for challenge hereafter, and must be won by the same gentleman three consecutive years, or remain unchallenged during that period, before his property in it is complete." The race was at two-mile heats, weight for age, and was won by Colonel Singleton's Sally Taylor, which was bred by the owner and was by his famous horse, Kosciusko, which as a four-year-old had won this race at three-mile heats in 1819.

In promoting the new race the Westchester Racing Association points to the need of such events for mares, as the question of elimination for breeding purposes is a vexed one. The race will eventually be known as "The Oaks," and it is believed that the owner of the winner will point to a victory of a matron in such a race with the same pride that the Englishman does to the winner of the British classic.

N. Y. A. C. MAY ALTER RULES.

Restriction of Amateur Clause to Competing Athletes Favored.

Because of the recent talk concerning the admission of Eugene Giannini, former assistant rowing coach at Yale, to life membership in the New York A. C., efforts will be made at the annual meeting of the Mercury Foot organization on Jan. 9 to amend the constitution to admit to membership non-competing amateurs—or professionals—in the accepted sense of the term.

Under the present constitution, professionals are barred from membership, at least according to the letter of the regulations, and no change has been made in this clause in the revised constitution, which will be forwarded to the members today. The only important changes in the revised constitution, as drawn up by a committee of which William A. Hines is Chairman, eliminate the footnote definition of an amateur, and set a new standard of initiation fees.

Some of the younger New York A. C. members, who are more steadfast in their support of the election of Giannini to life membership than are the older Mercury Footers, contemplate presenting an amendment to the amended constitution which would make it necessary only for competing athletes of the club to be amateurs. In the West Fifty-ninth Street clubhouse there has been much talk about this proposition, and it has met with approval. Most of the younger members realize, however, that restrictions must be used with regard to the admission of professionals to their ranks, but this power could be readily invested in the Board of Governors, they contend. In fact, that power apparently is now enjoyed by the Governors, as was shown in the option they exercised in the election of Mr. Giannini to one of the highest honors of the club.

Provided an attempt is made to rule that only competing athletes of the club must be amateurs, there is certain to be a hard fight waged at the annual meeting, for there are many so-called old-timers who would not accept the action without having tried a block to it. These are men who are supporters of the cardinal principle of the club at its foundation—amateurism—and who will not admit that the N. Y. A. C. has outgrown itself as a purely amateur athletic club. They will admit that it has become a social organization, nor can they see, according to the younger element, that where $25,000 is spent annually by the Mercury Foot organization in its promotion of athletics, many times that sum is spent in furthering the social side of the club.

According to one of the members of the younger set, who is interested greatly in athletics, the necessity for a change in the constitution which would admit professionals is imperative.

"How can we explain the fact that we have nearly a dozen men in our ranks who at one time were professionals in sport?" he said yesterday. "We say now that only amateurs can become members, and then in a footnote of our constitution define what an amateur is. This definition has been outgrown. In admitting those of our members who are professionals we have violated the letter of our constitution, but I do not think the spirit has been evaded. We can discriminate who shall be elected and who shall not be elected, and whether he is a professional or an amateur."

It is worthy of note that some of the veterans of the N. Y. A. C. who have always represented the best in amateurism have added their support to the election of Mr. Giannini. They look at the situation in the same light as the Board of Governors—that the club law which asserts only amateurs may be elected to membership was intended to cover men who had competed for money, or had violated the amateur laws in other ways than instructing for financial remuneration.

THESE HENS MAKE LAYING A CAREER

Fowls Exhibited at Poultry Show Go About Their Work with Speed and Gusto.

Any one who has any doubt about what business to go into to make a lot of money may just as well stop worrying right now and raise chickens. At the annual poultry show, under the auspices of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, Limited, which opened yesterday at Madison Square Garden, there is a sign on the exhibit of the Massachusetts Agricultural College which reads: "The hen turns grass into greenbacks, grain into gold, and coins silver out of sand." So why not avoid the excitement of the stock market and let the hens make your money?

Harken to the wisdom of Cecil Sheppard of Berea, Ohio. Mr. Sheppard has what he claims is the best laying hen in the country. It is a single-comb Ancona, and in the last 330 days has laid 306 eggs. When you consider the fact that an ordinary barnyard hen doesn't lay more than 150 eggs a year and a prize hen is considered pretty good that lays from 225 to 250 a year, this hen of Mr. Sheppard's looms up as considerable of a bird.

The record-laying hen has quite a history. It was hatched at a county fair in Ohio, and Mr. Sheppard sold the little chick to an old woman for 32 cents. The old lady took the chick home and put it under the watchful care of a foster mother. Pretty soon attaining partial maturity, the fowl began to lay eggs so fast that its reputation reached Mr. Sheppard, and he went over and bought it back from the woman he sold it to for $150.

And now look at the hen! It is at least on the way to be the champion egg layer of the world.

You can readily believe all this Ohio farmer says about his hens, because yesterday at the show he won nine out of a possible ten first ribbons in the Ancona classes. He says that in one year he made $4,223 on his chickens. Also, Mr. Sheppard says the hens of his flock average 256 eggs a year apiece.

This chicken show at the Garden has brought out many startling facts about the hen-raising business. Even the United States Government has gone in for it and has one of the best exhibits at the show.

Just step into the restaurant room in the Garden—it's on the right as you go in—and you can see Uncle Sam's barnyard. The United States also has a record-breaking egg layer, but it has got to take off its hat to Mr. Sheppard's. This hen of your Uncle Samuel's is Miss Yankee Doodle Dandy, and in a year laid 214 eggs. It's a single-comb Leghorn. Its most unproductive month of the year was December, 1915, when it only laid 2 eggs, but during the month of May Miss Yankee Doodle Dandy laid 25 eggs. The United States chicken farm is down at Beltsville, Md. You can buy a dozen of white Leghorn eggs for hatching purposes at the show for $50. Line forms on the left. Don't crowd.

With eggs at their present price, the laying possibilities at the Garden amount to kings' ransoms. There are all kinds of eggs, from the wee little ones of the pigeons and the bantams to those of the ostrich, as large as a football. It is the biggest poultry show the town ever saw, and when you go into the Garden you'd swear you were in a Brobdingnagian barnyard. Such cackling, crowing, clacking and quacking you never heard. When all the exhibits arrive there will be more than 10,000 specimens on view. One shipment from Illinois met with disaster, a collection of runts—the largest of the pigeon breed—dying on the way.

It is a well-balanced show, with every kind of breed on exhibition. They come from twenty-nine different States, and there is one exhibit from Ranch No. 1735, which is situated on the Lincoln Highway at Ord, Neb., half way between Boston and San Francisco—1,733 miles from each city. There is a goose at the show, named Caruso. It is a goose with a voice, and is owned by E. H. Morris of Sparkhill, N. Y.

Among the exhibitors are Mrs. Payne Whitney of Manhasset; E. F. Lores of West Orange, N. J.; H. B. F. Frelinghuysen of Morristown, N. J., and E. E. Martin of Downey, Cal. A new exhibit this year shows four silver black foxes which are valued at $5,000 a pair. James Forsyth of Owego, N. Y., has them, and says their skins are worth their weight in gold. Miss Helen Dawley has charge of the exhibit, and she says she answered over 3,000 questions about the foxes yesterday. In the same exhibit are a flock of imported Karakul sheep, whose Persian lamb coats have suggested a new industry for this country.

Motion pictures taken at the United States poultry farm and talks by Government officials will be daily features at the show.

The exhibit of decorative fowl by G. D. Tilley of Darien, Conn., attracts much attention. It includes a valuable collection of pheasants, cranes, swans, geese, and ducks. There is also one cage called the "Happy Family," which includes an angora goat, rabbits, ducks, guinea pigs, bantams, a bull terrier, and some pigeons.

Miss Yankee Doodle Dandy laid another egg late yesterday, which brings her total for the year up to 215.

WENCK IS ACCUSED BEFORE GOVERNOR

Wants Charges Arising Out of Refusal of Boxing License Heard in Public.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission, returning last night from Albany, announced that charges had been filed against him with Governor Whitman and that he had insisted on having a public hearing.

The charges are the result of the recent denial of a license for boxing in Madison Square Garden to Harry Pollok, John White, Frank Farrell, and others. They allege that Chairman Wenck denied the license for no legal reason.

When he heard that the charges had been filed, Chairman Wenck immediately went to Albany, and, after consultation with the Governor's secretary and also the Governor's counsel, insisted that the charge must be made in writing and in legal form and a public hearing be held.

On his return to New York Chairman Wenck issued the following statement:

"Because I saw fit to keep a certain element that I deemed injurious to the best interests of boxing out of Madison Square Garden, allegations have been filed against me in Albany. I conferred with the Governor's counsel about them today, and at my earnest insistence the persons making these allegations will be compelled to put them in legal form and swear to them.

"If they do this a public hearing will follow, at which time the facts will show that all my acts have been legal, right, and proper. I shall be very glad of the opportunity such a hearing will give me, both to show the character of the persons making these allegations and the motives which have inspired them."

The trouble about Madison Square Garden and a boxing license was due to the fact that the lease accompanying the demand was declared by the Deputy Attorney General in this city, and later by the Attorney General of the State, to be illegal. The lease shown, said the Attorney General, left the commission no alternative but to deny the license.

Friends of Chairman Wenck declared last evening that he had been warned that the disappointed license seekers would attempt to make trouble for him. The denial of the lease was concurred in by all three Boxing Commissioners of this State.

Fast Swimmers to Meet Tonight.

The feature in the weekly program of aquatic attractions at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach, tonight will be the match race between Kenneth Skinner and George Stanton, both of the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Neither has been defeated this Winter, but the two have never met in competition. The match will be at sixty yards, best two out of three heats. In addition to the feature race, the usual weekly swimming and diving contests will be held.

Toy Dog Show at Atlantic City.

The members of the Kennel Club of Atlantic City have decided to hold an all toy dog show at Atlantic City early in the coming Spring, probably in Easter week. The new fixture will not interfere with the annual show for all breeds, which will be held as usual in the Fall.

Great Neck G. C. to Celebrate.

Members of the Great Neck Golf Club will take occasion on New Year's Day to celebrate the progress of their membership campaign, which was recently inaugurated. Fifty new members have already been obtained, and these will join in a dinner at the organization's clubhouse on Monday.

Schoolboy Swimming Meet Jan. 6.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 29.—An interscholastic swimming meet in which many of the schoolboy stars of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey have been entered, will be held in the Rutgers College tank on Jan. 6. The meet is being held under the direction of Coach James Reilly of Rutgers, the former New York A. C. star, and it is expected that it will become an annual feature.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Everything new for the New Year.
In everything men and boys wear and play with.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

$100,000 PAID FOR DI COSIMO PAINTING

"Virgin Adoring the Child" Is Bought by the Duveens for American Collector.

COPLEY PORTRAITS SOLD

"Mr. and Mrs. Adam Babcock" of Colonial Period Acquired by Macbeth — An Inness for $30,000.

Another famous painting by an Italian master, Piero di Cosimo's tondo of the "Virgin Adoring the Child," which was formerly in the collection of A. E. Street of London, has been purchased by the Duveen Galleries of New York and London, presumably for an American collector.

Piero di Cosimo is widely known throughout the art centres of the world. He was a painter of religious subjects and mythological pictures, and a contemporary of Lorenzo, Credi, and Raffaellino. He is represented by the following notable pictures: "The Death of Procris," the National Gallery; "Venus and Mars," Berlin; "The Virgin and Child," Louvre; "The Virgin and Child," Florence, and "Hunting Scene," in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Although no valuation has been given to the Piero di Cosimo which is to be added to the famous paintings in American collections, it is estimated that the present example of the Italian master is worth more than $100,000. It probably brought far more than this figure.

It is a most important art acquisition from abroad, and one of the notable pictures to reach here this season, a work by a famous master of the Italian school.

Painted by John Singleton Copley, famous American portraitist in Colonial times, two notable examples of his art, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Babcock, who lived in New England in the eighteenth century, have just been purchased by an American collector through the galleries of William Macbeth. These old portraits represent the artist at his best, and during the period of his carreer before he sailed for abroad.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Babcock are in fine condition, and admirable examples of Copley's art. Both are three-quarter length figures. Mrs. Babcock, who was Miss Abigail Smith, is represented by the artist in a gown of pink, and she also wears a dark green velvet coat, trimmed with ermine, and a white lace cap. Mr. Babcock is shown in a brown suit, and with white lace ruff, and in one hand holds a book.

It is stated that the two portraits have been in the possession of a descendant of the Babcock family for some years. They will be exhibited in a loan collection of portraits to be displayed in the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences early in January.

This is the first important sale of Copleys recorded during the present season and it is seldom that two companion portraits of fine quality by Copley come to light.

Copley was born in Boston on July 3, 1737. At seventeen he was recognized as a painter. His pictures include "The Death of Lord Chatham," "Three Princesses," children of George III., a portrait of John Hancock, and a family group. Through Copley and West, American painters first took a recognized position in the world of art.

Robert Handley, the youngest of the New York picture collectors, has just bought from the same galleries the "Tenafly Oaks: Autumn" by George Inness, formerly in the James G. Shepherd collection, paying $30,000 for it. The record price at public sale for an Inness is several thousand dollars under this price and it is safe to assume that it has not been greatly exceeded in private sales.

The picture is a fine late example, having been painted in 1892, two years before the artist's death. The trees are seen in the richness of their Autumn color, the foliage almost entirely concealing the branches and trunks. The sky is a mellow blue and the foreground is full of interest, the warmth of the color reaching a strong accent in a little brushwood fire burning in the meadow. The tone is unified and solidly built up from a varied palette.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

New Works by Bloch and Moor Played for the First Time.

The Flonzaley Quartet, with rare consideration, devoted an extra concert last evening in Aeolian Hall to the elucidation of new chamber compositions, instead of putting them on the programs of its regular series of concerts, whose patrons might not like them. So the audience that went to hear a new quartet by Ernest Bloch and a new suite for two violins, unaccompanied, by Emanuel Moor, both works being in manuscript, and the suite dedicated to Messrs. Betti and Pochon, who played it, did so with full knowledge of what they might expect. Mr. Bloch is a Swiss composer and conductor, who has already appeared here in the latter capacity.

His quartet is in the most modern vein of harsh and biting dissonance, and, according to his own explanation, of "truly Hebrew inspiration" in part, of "mingled harshness, impassioned violence, and grief." Its note is gloomy, with very little relief, plangent, often bitter, and, it might be said, at times whining. It is the work of one skilled in writing for the instruments, and the effects intended are attained with no uncertain or even tentative touch. The first movement is the most accessible on a first hearing, though there are passages of the third movement, marked "pastorale," in which the exactions upon the listening ear are somewhat relaxed; and in the last there is a climax of fantastic rhapsody.

Moór's suite is a less serious matter; and from any point of view its significance is less. There is much amiable and fluent writing, ingeniously contrived to obtain their full effect from the two instruments; and a strain of the bizarre is not lacking in it. Both the quartet, exceedingly difficult in ensemble and intonation, and the suite were played with the highest skill and finish and with a wholly sincere devotion. And then came Haydn's quartet, Op. 77, No. 1, in G, as a balm.

Benefit for German Press Club.

A benefit performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" for the German Press Club was announced yesterday to take place Saturday, Jan. 20, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The cast includes Mmes. Kurt, Ober, and Mason; Messrs. Urlus, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael, and Braun. Mr. Bodanzky will be the conductor.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, N. Year's & Wed. 2:20
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today 25 & 75c. "The House of Glass" Next Week—"VERY GOOD EDDIE."

PLATTSBURG MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

YOU MUST SEE IT
EVEN THE RAIN COULDN'T TURN THEM AWAY.
NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH
The Dreams of the World's Greatest Romancer Realized.
THE BROADWAY SENSATION
UNIVERSAL'S STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE PRODUCTION, JULES VERNE'S
20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
TAKE THE CHILDREN
"A remarkable thriller."—Globe.
"The most thrilling film yet produced." —Eve. Sun.
"Remarkable film drama."—Telegram.
"Amazing."—Herald.
"A marvelous achievement." —Tribune.
"Remarkable illustration of a remarkable book."—Eve. World.
3 PERFORMANCES DAILY, 2:15, 4:30 & 8:15 P. M.
1000 GOOD SEATS 25c and 50c
A Few Seats 75c and $1.00.
SPECIAL DAILY MATINEE 4:30 P. M. 25 and 50c
AUGMENTED SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St. Direction of Stanley V. Mastbaum.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 2. L'Elisir d'Amore, Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Tonight at 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin, Rappold, Ober; Urlus, Well, Ruysdael, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodansky.
Sun. Eve., 8:30. Concert, Zimbalist.
New Year's Day, Mon. Mat. at 1. Parsifal, Kurt; Urlus, Braun, Well, Goritz, Ruysdael, Cond., Bodansky.
Eve. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Eve., Jan. 2, at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Aida. Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8. Trovatore. Music. Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8:15. Rheingold. Kurt, Homer, Rappold; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Althouse, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Mason, Garrison, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Carpi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3.) Boheme. Alda, Mason; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT PRESENTS "THAIS." Recitation of text with piano score, January 2d, 3:30. Hotel Plaza. Tel. 457 Circle.

CARNEGIE HALL Tomorrow (New Year's Eve.) 9:30.
Russian Symphony Orchestra
Modest Altschuler, Cond.—Soloists:
LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
World Famed Pianist.
BELLE STORY | HUGH ALLAN
Commencing at 9:30 and concluding with appropriate music and songs at the stroke of 12. Seats $2 to 50 cts. at Box Office. Mgt. Max Sanders
HARRIS THEA. Tomorrow (New Year's Eve.) at 8.
Max Sanders' Ninth Elite Musicale
Sam Franko's Orchestra
Soloists DAVID BISPHAM
LOIS Patterson MME. Carrara
Seats $2 to 50 cts., at Box Office. Bryant 31.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
Soloist OLGA SAMAROFF
Dvorak's New World Symphony (by general request); Saint-Saens' G minor Piano Concerto; Stravinsky's Suite, "L'Oiseau de feu."
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
"The Messiah"
CARNEGIE HALL, TODAY 2:15
Distinguished soloists, orchestra, chorus of 250.
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
Seats 75c to $2.00 at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL Thurs. Aft., Jan. 4, at 3.
First of 4 Historical Song Recitals by MARCELLA
SEMBRICH
Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin)
Seats $2, $2.50 & $3. Boxes $20, at Box Office, or Wolfsohn Bureau, Mgrs., 1 W. 34 St.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
LAST RECITAL
To-morrow (Sunday) Eve. at 8:30, Mildred S. Dilling, Harpist.
Dir. Cath. A. Bamman. Knabe Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Night, Jan. 9, at 8:15
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK
CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA DR. ERNST KUNWALD, Conductor.
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 & $18, at Box Office or C. L. Wagner, 1451 B'way. Tel. 3267 Bryant.
Manhattan Opera House Management MORRIS GEST
New Year's Eve. Concert SUN., DEC. 31, 9:30
GABRILOWITSCH
Will Conduct and Play An All Tschaikowsky programme, 25, 50, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Mgt. J. Mandelkern. Arrgt. Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, New Year's Day, (Mon.,) at 3
GANZ JOINT APPEARANCE SPALDING
Tickets $2 to 50c. at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan'y 3, at 3.
Violin Recital. EVELYN STARR
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3, Assisted by the distinguished pianist
Kreisler Carl Friedberg
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.
Aeolian Hall, Jan. 2, at 8:15. 2nd Concert.
N. Y. CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY of PIANO, STRING and WIND INSTRUMENTS
Director, CAROLYN BEEBE.
Seats at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 2.
BAUER AND THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
TONIGHT, CARNEGIE CHAMBER HALL RUSSIAN CONCERT
JACOV MEDVEDIEFF, Tenor
MME. E. BOSOFSKAIA, Soprano

ICE SKATING
ICELAND Sessions 10:00-2:30-8:30, Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Music, Luncheon and Supper. BROADWAY AT 52D ST.
RIALTO B'way, 42d 15-25-50c Famous Triangle Star, Douglas Fairbanks In "The Americano." ALL-STAR BILL. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Bramhall Playhouse "Keeping Up Appearances" Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Ave. Evenings 8:20 Mt. Today 2:20
OPERA TICKETS Phone 4188-6442-Greeley. Seats for Caruso—Sat. Matinee. & All Operas. Subs. bought & sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 36 St. NEW YEAR'S EVE. Seats for all Theatres.

"Greatest Spectacle in World's History."

Geraldine Farrar
in Cecil B. De Mille's Cinema Masterpiece
"Joan the Woman"
NOTE:—OWING TO THE ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR SEATS TICKETS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON SALE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE TODAY 2:10 25c to $1.00. Box Seats $1.50.
44TH ST. THEATRE 44th ST. & BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY Phone 7292 Bryant.
Tonight 8:10 25c to $2.00

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St.
MATINEES TODAY & WEDNESDAY 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUPREME MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
AFTER THE ZIEGFELD PLAY VISIT ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
New Year's Celebration Monday Night.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, New Year's & Wed.
MAUDE ADAMS A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, New Year's & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy SHIRLEY KAYE
Extra Matinee Monday. (New Year's)
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. M. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:30.
MATS. TODAY, N. YEAR'S DAY & WED. 2:20
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.
LYCEUM WEST 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, New Year's & Thurs. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO'S BIG FUN HIT,
Mile-A-Minute Kendall
Turn to the Right!
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' play
The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
FULTON THEATRE, 46 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, New Year's & Wed.
Arnold DALY in The Master
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. TODAY, N. Year's Day & Wed. at 2
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
BELASCO W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, New Year's & Thurs. 2:20
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
Seats on Sale 4 Weeks Ahead.
Three Mats. Next Week—Mon., Thurs. & Sat.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, New Year's Day. & Wed. at 2:15
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
HIT THE LAUGH TRAIL!
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St. Call Bryant 4344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, New Year's & Wed. 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE—SPECIAL CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY PERF. THIS MORNING At 10:45
Three Plays—"Merry Christmas, Daddy," "Editha's Burglar," "The Traveling Man," also "L'Oiseau de feu."
Tues., Thurs. & Fri. Aft. 2:45, & Jan. 6, at 10:45
HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30
Mats. TODAY, New Year's Day & Wed. 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
"By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Twice Daily, Incl. Sund., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M.
LAST TWO WEEKS
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE ORCHESTRA OF 50 & 30 VOICES
INTOLERANCE
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20.
JOHN DREW LAST 2 TIMES in MAJOR PENDENNIS
MONDAY, JAN. 1st. SEATS NOW.
JULIA ARTHUR
in William Lindsay's Romance of old France "SEREMONDA"
MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, N. Year's & Wed. 2:20
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, N. Year's & Wed. 2:20
Cheating Cheaters
TOMORROW NIGHT AT 9.
NORA BAYES in 2 Hours of Song.
Also Next Tues., Thurs. & Fri. Aft. at 3.
CENTURY B'WAY 62ND ST. and CENTRAL PARK W.
SPECIAL—SUNDAY NEW YEAR'S EVE AT 8:20
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
THE CENTURY GIRL
Eve. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:15
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.

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TWICE TODAY "THE BIG SHOW"
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FAREWELL TO 1916 WITH EVERY BRANCH OF STAGELAND.
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"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.
Sunday Night Concert
Greatest Aggregations OF ALL OF STARS
(Alphabetically announced.)
The Cansinos, Clemons and Dean, Clifton Crawford, Henry E. Dixey, Irene Franklin and Burton Green, Gardner Trio, Taylor Holmes, Howard & Howard, Walter C. Kelly, Henry Lewis, Lydia Morris, John T. Murray, Gliding O'Meers, Adele Rowland, John Charles Thomas, Herman Timberg, White & Clayton, Ed. Wynn.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER CO. in
The Season's 3 Most Unusual Plays:
"The Inca of Perusalem," Bernard Shaw's "Great Catherine" and Dunsany's "Queen's Enemies."
Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.
Beginning PERCY BURTON Submits MON. MAT. JAN. 1, GAMBLERS ALL
From Wyndham's Theatre, London.
ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, New Year's & Wed.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ADELE ROWLAND
Play with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye."—Darnton, Ev. World.
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE. SUNDAY CONCERT, ALL SHUBERT-STAR BILL. SEATS NOW.
Eugene and Willie Howard, John Charles Thomas, Henry E. Dixey, Walter C. Kelly, Harry Tighe & Sylvia Jason, Marie Nordstrom, Sidney Phillips, White & Clayton, The Cansinos, and 20 Others.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, New Year's & Wed.
ANNA HELD "A peacemaker: sparkling with girls."—Herald FOLLOW ME
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE. SUNDAY CONCERT, ALL SHUBERT-STAR BILL. SEATS NOW.
Howard & Howard, John Charles Thomas, Henry Lewis, The Cansinos, Sidney Phillips, Marie Nordstrom, White & Clayton, John T. Murray, Harry Tighe & Sylvia Jason, Gliding O'Meers and 20 Others.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Mat. Today
Playhouse, West 48th. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
48TH ST. Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By BAYARD VEILLER.
EXTRA MATS. NEXT WEEK, MON. & WED.
"Little Women"
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LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, New Year's & Wed.
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce So Long Letty
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.
PRINCESS Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU
Same bill 3 and 8:30 TO-DAY, 50c to $2.
Dunsany's Argiuenes. Mighty play.—Tribune.
Oscar Wilde's Infanta. Charmwl.—Telegram.
Gamma Gurton. Turbulent laughter.—Ev. Sun.
Next Wk, Final Wk, Gala Bill 3 & 8:30 Daily.
Dunsany's Gods Mountain, Very Naked Boy, Wilde's Infanta, Dunsany's Argimenes.
BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wednesday 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.
MAT. TODAY 2:30
Pierrot THE PRODIGAL
LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30. Evs. 8:45.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

All Sorts Enjoy Them

Put the WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS on your list.
Comedy Theatre W. 41st St.
Mat. Today, New Year's & Thurs., 2:30. Evgs. 8:45.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Game and ornamental birds. Pigeons. Live Silver Foxes. Government exhibit. Motion Pictures. Talks by experts.
Open Sunday and Day and Evening till Jan. 3. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

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NOTLEK RINK. 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.
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BANDBOX, 57th St. & 3rd Ave. Every Night 8:15.
"DIE SCHOENE VOM STRANDE" Operetta by Victor Hollaender.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. STELLA MAYHEW & Billie Taylor, EMMA CARUS & Larry Comer, DOOLEY & RUGEL, BLOSSOM SEELEY, others, and HOUDINI.
Patrons holding seats for cancelled midnight concert New Year's Eve. apply at box office for exchange or refund
PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way. Only 3 More Weeks
290TH TIME. TREASURE ISLAND
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today and Fri. 2:30. Circle 1866.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.
YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE, 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888
Evs. Evg. 8:15 Adolph Philipp in His Musical Comedy Hit, Today Mat. 2:15 Sadie from Riverside Drive with Mizi Gizi & Great Cast.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

FREDERICK PALMER
Author of "The Old Blood," "My Year of the Great War," "The Last Shot," etc.
The Accredited American Correspondent with the British Army, who from the beginning of the Somme offensive to November 1st had the freedom of the field, with the aid of
BRITISH and FRENCH OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES WILL EXPLAIN FROM HIS EXPERIENCE AS EYE-WITNESS THE BATTLES of the SOMME AND..VERDUN
Mr. Palmer talks for forty-five minutes in introduction, and then accompanies the pictures for an hour with running comment. He aims to make the plan of the battles and the methods of fighting clear to his audience.
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30
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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Adm. 50c. FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 WEST 57TH ST. 10 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 10 P. M.
Exhibition Closed New Year's Night (Mon.)
81 at St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. 3566 Schuyler BESSIE LOVE in "The Heiress at Coffee Dan's." Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE TODAY, 15c, 25c, 50c.
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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Ev. at 8:15 All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c
AL. GOLEM TROUPE, LOU ANGER, ADRIAN, Cheyenne Minstrels, oths.
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UNDER MANAGEMENT OF CLIFFORD C. FISCHER
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Unique Souvenirs Special Features
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GOLDEN GLADES
Ice Carnival, Ballet and Midnight Parade
7 P. M. and MIDNIGHT
SAME SHOW AT DINNER
MOST WONDERFUL ROOM IN THE WORLD
Dine in a Warm Ice Palace and Dance Around the Glades
"Elsie," Queen of the Ice; Paulsen, Noess, Trilling—ensemble dancing on ice skates. Jolson, Mayfield, Zalmani, Francis, ten other principals, with a Beauty Chorus of 60.
This week, new Continental Sensation—Original Character Dances by the Petrograd Opera Company.
EVERY ROOM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN
At 7 P. M. Sunday, December 31
A LA CARTE SERVICE
NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION MONDAY EVE., JAN. 1, 1917.
SPECIAL DINNER

BUSTANOBY'S
RESTAURANT AND FAMOUS "DOMINO" CLUB
HAVE MOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING AT 121 WEST 45TH STREET
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—OPENING—
TO-NIGHT—AFTER THEATRE
THÉS CHANTANTS ET DANSANTS
THEATRE SUPPERS AND DANCES
RENDEZVOUS OF THE SMARTEST
After the Holiday Rush the Establishment will be Entirely Refurnished, Redecorated and Enlarged, making it the Most Original and Elaborate Place in New York.
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HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH ST. BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
WILL BE CELEBRATED
In accordance with the Mayor's wishes.
Exquisite Dinner $4.00 per cover, commencing at 7 P. M.
DANCING—BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS—RESERVATIONS

Monday, January 1st
GALA NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION
Supper de Luxe $4.00 per cover, commencing at 10 P. M.
DANCING DANCING
SOUVENIRS—HATS—CAPS—NOISEMAKERS.
PLENTY OF THEM!
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SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons; Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.
New Year's Eve will be celebrated Sunday evening with special music and favors; table d'hote supper at 10:30, $2.50 per cover. Also Monday evening there will be general dancing in all rooms; special music; a la carte service.

Café Au Caprice
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Joan Sawyer in "Domino Room." Marvelous cabaret in "Rose Room." Engage tables for New Year's Celebration by phoning Columbus 7931. Under management of E. M. Brawner.

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New York's chosen centre of fine fare, service and festivity.
New Year's Eve
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A marvelously planned dinner from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. at $5.00 per cover. Peerless cabaret features and dancing such as is possible only on the Rector dancing floor.
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A Special Supper with souvenirs for ladies.
Exclusive entertainment numbers. Dancing on both floors. The big night of the year and biggest of all at
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BROADWAY AT 48TH STREET NEW YORK

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Supper de Luxe $3 up per Cover
DANCING—REVUE—MUSIC
Reserve Your Tables Now Phone 9640 Columbus
Gus Edward's Newest Revue
"ROUND THE CIRCLE"
Featuring RUBY NORTON & SAMMY LEE
And a Company of Thirty—Mostly Girls
AT 7 P. M. AND MIDNIGHT
The most beautiful and brilliant entertainment ever known in Restaurant History.
BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
SERVED IN BEEFSTEAK GRILL.
THE RIGHT QUINTETTE—ENTERTAINING MINSTRELS
In the Reisenweber Building
NEW YORK'S NEWEST, LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED RESTAURANT.
Columbus Circle & 58th St.

Hey Bus!
Where is that boy? No sugar and the coffee getting cold. This is annoying—very. Avoid such things by dining at Shanley's.
Everyone speaks well of the twenty act cabaret—evenings seven to one.
Enjoy your luncheon in comfort—seven courses—75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

AT WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
Broadway and 43rd Street
"To Inaugurate 1917"
New Year's Eve celebration Monday Night, Jan. 1st. We have arranged for many attractions and will provide beautiful souvenirs, a liberal supply of hats, noisemakers, etc. Reservations.

A Joyous New Year 1916-1917

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NEW YEAR'S DINNER $1 6 to 9 P.M.
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MUSIC. DANCING.
Cabaret Extraordinary
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1916.

GERMANY'S EAGERNESS FOR PEACE.

If we keep in mind the fact that the Allied Powers have made and are making no overtures for peace, there is a world of significance in the advance Germany has made by successive and of late rapid steps from her earlier haughty disdain of peace save upon conqueror's terms, through great renunciations, concession after concession, the yielding of many points, to her present position where she grasps eagerly at the promise of peace through neutral suggestion. A little more than a year ago Germany was willing to listen to talk of peace that should leave Belgium to her, Poland in her control, Serbia to Austria. There were to be indemnities from the Allies, of course, the ambitious Berlin-to-Bagdad plan would remain open for realization, and there must be guarantees from England respecting the freedom of the seas. This lofty attitude was abandoned when the anti-annexationist party began to be heard from in Germany. There were protestations, and finally from official quarters, that there was no thought of annexing Belgium, that the war was fought for the existence of Germany, not for securing new territory, and nothing further was said about indemnity. Then came the speech of the German Chancellor on Dec. 12, the speech that announced the sending of the note to the neutral Powers and to the Pope. It was a thoroughly martial utterance, with much boasting. Germany stretched forth her hand for peace, but it was a mailed hand. She was not deaf to peace, but the voice that spoke to her of peace had to make itself heard through the steel helmet. All-significant, however, was the Chancellor's statement that "his "Majesty, therefore, in complete har- "mony and in common with our al- "lies, decided to propose to the hostile "Powers to enter into peace negotia- "tions."

The note to the neutral Powers was in keeping with the speech. It dwelt upon the "glorious deeds of our armies," upon "our consciousness of our military and economic strength." But all those phrases were but the vehicle to carry the announcement to the world that "the four allied "Powers propose to enter forthwith "into peace negotiations." The note had but one meaning, it was an appeal for peace from the Teutonic Allies.

With LLOYD GEORGE'S first speech as Prime Minister, which was a detailed recital of the measures taken by Great Britain and her allies to increase their effectiveness in the field, accompanied by a frank and forcible statement of the only terms of peace, the German Government has very little concerned itself directly. All its attention has been given to President WILSON'S note, which promised a speedy advance along the road to peace. As Germany read the note it seemed to separate the negotiations for peace to end the present war from further measures to be taken as an insurance against future war. The note is open to that construction and Germany was swift to avail herself of the opportunity. In reply, while proposing the speedy assembling of delegates of the warring States it declared that "it is also the "view of the Imperial Government "that the great work for the pre- "vention of future wars can first be "taken up only after the ending of the "present conflict of exhaustion." The Imperial Government had evidently overlooked this passage in the President's note:

> The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them.

The peace terms and the guarantees are not here separated. They are brought together to be presented and examined upon "an early occasion." That details and conditions of the guarantees might be left for later working out would be natural enough, but the principle of the guarantee would brook no postponement. Its sufficiency must be judged of before the war can end.

It was so evident that the Allies would not consent to a peace conference to end the present war until they had learned from Germany the nature of the guarantees she was willing to give against future wars that Germany will consent to yield even that point and take another forward step. In her behalf it is now hinted that "Germany probably would not be "averse to discussing them [the "guarantees of the permanence of "peace] in advance if that course "were made necessary by the in- "sistence of the Entente Govern- "ments," and it is pointed out that at the proper stage of the peace conference, when the matters "of guar- "anties to prevent future wars, in- "ternational arbitration, disarma- "ment, freedom of the seas, and ar- "rangements to insure peace" might come up for discussion, the delegates of neutral nations would be invited to take part.

As the picture unrolls itself before our eyes we see an unbroken succession of points yielded, positions surrendered, and advances made toward a basis of understanding upon which peace commissioners could meet. Those whose minds are possessed by the belief that no good thing can come out of Germany pretend to see in these peace overtures, always more definite and more nearly satisfactory, only a deep-laid plot to appeal to the peace sentiment in the countries of Germany's enemies and in neutral nations, in the hope that in some way it may paralyze the forces arrayed against her. That is the shallow view, and the plot itself would be foredoomed to failure, chiefly because Germany's many and shocking offenses against law and humanity in this war have roused throughout the world a feeling that she must be made to atone for her transgressions, that no easy terms must be accorded to her. Were Germany in the position of Austria in the Six Weeks' War peace could be made in a moment. When BISMARCK had accomplished his purpose of excluding Austria and securing for Prussia the headship of the united Germany he had already planned there was no reason why he should not make peace. With Germany now it is very different. Europe smarts under the sense of immeasurable injury, and its determination to insure itself against further disturbance from the same quarter is going to be writ very plain in the terms of peace, to be made known unmistakably in the preliminaries. It is one of the most hopeful auguries of peace that Germany at last appears to understand what is to be exacted of her, what she must give.

The Teutonic Powers long ago abandoned all hope of victory, they are moved to seek peace by the dread of calamities greater than any disaster in the field. It is an old saying that the castle that parleys is going to surrender. Germany does the parleying for the Central Group, and we have seen the increasing urgency, the swift approach toward reasonableness, of her appeals for peace. The reason cannot be concealed, it is known to the world. Distress at home explains it, suffering that grows every day more acute and dreadful. But if rich and powerful Germany has been brought to such straits, what must be the condition in Austria, in beggared Bulgaria, in always poverty-stricken Turkey? The news of the exchange of peace notes was welcomed with delirious joy in Budapest. That feeling is reflected in many quarters in Germany. The war must stop, for the strength to continue it will presently be exhausted. So anxious is Germany to avoid all causes of failure that the suggestion of the confidential exchange of terms is welcomed by her, since in that way the fire-eaters of the radical war party can be kept in the dark and, it is hoped, will remain quiet. In the face of a foe determined upon destructive conquest such disclosures of weakness, of the positive need of ending the strife, would be dangerous. It is not so with Germany at the present moment. Her enemies disclaim the desire to conquer and destroy, they insist only on reparation for the past and security for the future. Those are the terms Germany must accept if the war is to end, they are the terms she will accept. That conclusion is justified by the evidence of her remarkable advance from her former arrogant assumption of the right to dictate terms to her present manifested readiness to accept terms.

LAND DEFENSE PROBLEMS.

Now we have spread on the record what the regular army officers think about the National Guard. It is honest and unsparing criticism, and in that respect General W. A. MANN'S report is invaluable.—The Sun.

The report of General MANN deals with the mobilization of the guard on the frontier and is therefore of greater interest than preceding reports of the Division of Militia Affairs. But all the reports since the passage of the Dick law have quite as clearly indicated the inefficiency of the militia, the defiance of the law in various States, and they have foreshadowed the recent experiences. The fault is with the system. Troops controlled by the States and organizations involved in State politics can never be made effective for national defense. There is no fault attributable to the men who make up the militia regiments. The fault lies with the system under which they are organized. For national defense that will not suffice. The nation must have its own citizen soldiers. The World says:

> No matter what our militarists may say, the weak spots in the National Guard system are not so much in the guard itself as in the people at home who constitute themselves its guardians and pamperers. While that spirit prevails, how much better off shall we be with national regiments drawn from specific districts?

We do not propose to have national regiments under the political influence of specific districts. We are preparing to create a distinctively national force and to compel the politicians to keep their hands off.

ALL FOR LOVE.

There is a regrettable misunderstanding of the objections of Republican leaders in this State to Governor WHITMAN'S proposal that a manager at $10,000 a year take the post of Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The businesslike alertness, the passion for efficiency, which characterizes Mr. WHITMAN'S Administration, shines dazzlingly in this project. If it is rejected, it is rejected for motives that flatter human nature and reveal in political human nature as warm and generous a heart as ever beat and never intermitted.

The whole duty of the Republican State Committee is to provide for Mr. WHITMAN'S third nomination to the Governorship in 1918 and his nomination to the Presidency in 1920. What Republican would take pay for such a labor of love?

A FALLING RIDER.

On Dec. 9 the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads voted to append as a legislative rider to the Post Office Appropriation bill, reported two days before, the amendment, offered by Mr. RANDALL of California, applying the parcel post zone system to all second-class mail matter, subject at present to a flat rate of 1 cent a pound. The extreme parcel post rate, for 1,800 miles or more, is 6 cents a pound. According to Mr. RANDALL the average new rate would be 2½ cents a pound. The gentlemen who accepted on two days' notice this proposed squeeze of millions of dollars out of magazines, periodicals, and newspapers, or their subscribers, were true to cross-roads form. They retained the free distribution of periodicals and newspapers in the county where they are printed.

This action of the Post Office Committee was taken after Postmaster General BURLESON, who originally favored an increase, had suggested that the increase be postponed. He had had a change of heart. Evidently he had "heard from the home people." There has been a widespread protest. That of the agricultural and religious journals has had its effect. On top of the dizzy price of print paper, the zone rate would have been fatal to many publications. It had been the scheme for the Committee on Rules to report a rule making the rider privileged. The Committee on Rules seems to have "heard from the home people" and other people. The Washington dispatches say that the rule will not be reported. So the rider will fall before a point of order.

It is surprising that Congress should ever dare to propose an increase of postal rates while the franking privilege continues to eat up taxes.

RAILWAY STRIKE BENEFITS.

The general public is indebted to the four brotherhoods of trainmen for the prospect that the end of the controversy which they invited will benefit the public rather than them. That was not their intention. The end of the controversy is not clear in all its details. The fact remains, nevertheless, that no way out of the tangle is possible without assurance against repetition of the threats which they made, and are repeating, that the public interests must be subordinated to their demands. A strike to enforce better conditions of employment is debatable. A strike in support of a demand that the beneficiaries of a law to which they assented shall take the place of the courts in the interpretation of the law is indefensible before public opinion. In this country no interest is above the law, neither the billion-dollar corporation nor the organization of millions of members. The law which is to be administered is the law of the people and of the courts, not the law of any union, unless it should happen to be the same law. A strike to substitute union edicts for the law of the land is a forlorn hope. To concede such demands would be to invite future trouble. To defeat such a strike would be a great gain in itself. It would be a larger gain, worth all it would cost, to make repetition impossible. That is what the public will owe to the brotherhoods, whatever the brotherhoods may gain or lose and whatever the settlement may be otherwise.

Whether the brotherhoods strike or not, and whether the law is sustained or not, the public will gain more than the brotherhoods, whatever they gain. If the brotherhoods dislike this they have a bill to settle with those who put them in the present position. The railways and the public did not lift a finger against the brotherhoods. The initiative has been with them throughout. They have seen unorganized labor get what is denied them. They have, or should have, learned by now that arbitration and agreement are easier ways to the land of their heart's desire. Yesterday those under whose guidance the business has reached the present situation referred the entire subject to their constituents in full recognition of "general dissatisfaction" among them. It seems doubtful that another general strike order can be obtained. Certainly its execution could not reasonably be intrusted to the same leadership.

A COMBINATION PROPOSED.

Remarkable progress has been made here, since the beginning of the war, in the production of dyestuffs and other chemicals which formerly were imported from Germany. In a statement read at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science it was said a few days ago that during the last eighteen months $100,000,000 had been invested in the new dyestuffs industry. Some who are interested in the development of this industry are now proposing a combination of the manufacturers. At the same meeting Dr. THOMAS H. NORTON urged that a trade association should be formed, and then spoke of the possibilities of organic union of "the many scattered industrial units." "A business com- "bination within the limitations of "the Sherman act and the Clayton "anti-trust law," he said, "might "promptly place the industry on "terms of economic equality with "the giant coal-tar industry of Ger- "many." He saw in "a pooling of interests" many economies, due partly to collective purchasing.

There is much to be said in favor of a trade association or society like those which many other industries have made, but it is difficult to see how an organic union of the manufacturers, or a combination like the one in Germany, could be formed without exposing them to legal proceedings for violation of the law. Probably this risk would be pointed out if those who desire to see "a pooling of interests" should ask for an opinion from the Federal Trade Commission. And objections might be raised by those who buy the industry's products.

The advice of the commission should be sought before any plans for a combination are considered. Those who think there ought to be a combination must know that even for combinations or associations of exporters, to be used exclusively in promoting foreign trade, permissive legislation is required, and that the making of such combinations, which are needed, has unfortunately been delayed by the Senate's failure to take up and pass the Webb bill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Utilize the New Psychology.

That there is a psychology of war has always been known, of course, even to those for whom the name of that science has but the vaguest of meaning. Until recently, however, there has been little more than a division of men into two classes, so far as war is concerned—the cowardly and the courageous—and the practically invariable assumption was that cowardice was a vice and bravery a virtue, and that whether a man should have one or the other quality depended largely or wholly on what was, and still is, called "the will."

The new psychology, as admirably explained by President HALL of Clark University in the paper read this week before the assembled scientists, holds and easily proves that the case is by no means as simple as that. It also credits not a little of the amazing efficiency shown by Germany in this war as a fighting nation to the fact that she, to a degree far above the one reached by her antagonists, had made in the formation and management of her armies skilful use of knowledge which was equally at the disposal of them all.

Instead of taking it for granted that one German was about as well fitted as another for the active or distinctly military operations of a campaign, Germany took the trouble to apply the tests by which the special capacities of each could be discovered. As a result, she did not send, or at any rate far less often sent, into the firing lines men who were sure, through no fault of their own, promptly to break down under the nervous stresses to which they would be exposed there. Instead, she put them in the places they were fitted to fill and obtained from them services as valuable as those rendered by the men in the trenches.

France has also done something of this sort, but in England, as here, the psychologists proclaim almost in vain that they can be of the utmost assistance in the conduct of almost every one of life's practical activities. They are scorned in the courts, and by the majority of business men they are regarded as meddlesome interferers in matters with which their acquaintance is only "academic" and therefore worthless. In all this it is, as so often, the self-styled "practical man" who is absurdly impractical and a mere theorist.

Again the Past Is Ignored.

A German correspondent, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, displayed the same inclination, amusing or irritating, according to the point of view, that was shown the other day by the much more eminent Teuton who said to an interviewer, "Let's not talk about Belgium—let's talk about Greece." In this case it was not to the beginning of the war that attention was called, but to its present phase—not to the fact that Germany was the aggressor, starting out to conquer unprepared nations, but to the fact that, as she now asserts truly enough, she is fighting desperately for her existence.

So our ingenious correspondent, using the favorite device of eliminating all inconvenient elements from the situation, was able to make a fine comparative showing for Germany as a nation demanding or seeking to get from the others nothing to which they had a title. On the other hand, he wrote in effect, look at the Allies—they all want something that belongs to somebody else. France wants this, Italy that, and Russia still a third slice of a neighbor's property.

He forgot to tell what new territory England is asking for, obviously expecting that to pass as a mere oversight, and perhaps it really is rather unkind to note the circumstance that whatever England expects to gain by the war, it is not land or anything more "material" than the avowed object of German desire.

Much more relevant to a correct judgment of the existing state of affairs is the impossibility of denying that before the war began nobody was threatening to take Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, Transylvania or the Trentino from Austria, or Constantinople from the Turks. And while it is one thing to exact heavy fines for grievous wrongdoing, it is quite another to take what you want because you want it.

This is indeed a late day for Germans to pose as less material-minded than their antagonists.

A Victory Really a Defeat.

In the certain-to-be-famous case of MARGERY REESE against the owner of the Roger Morris Apartments—the record will give it another name, but to the layman that's what its name should be—the decision just rendered by Justice BIJUR in the Supreme Court does not go quite far enough to give the heart a real thrill of joy. As usual, the judicial mind complicated with a review of special circumstances what without them would have been the declaration of a noble principle—the principle that babies can always use the main entrance in entering the house where they live, and that no unfeeling landlord shall ever send them around to the back door.

Instead, Justice BIJUR, though he declared that little MARGERY, whether carried in parental arms or wheeled in her carriage, shall not be affronted by any decree of inferiority to the adult tenants, yet admitted the possibility of conditions in which she and other babies might legally be made the victims of an invidious distinction. In other words, he did not hold the baby's right to use the front door to be natural and inalienable.

It seems that if the rule of exclusion and relegation had been made and called to the attention of MARGERY'S father before he took the apartment in the Roger Morris, the rule would have been "reasonable," and therefore no grievance. Also, the fact that the back door in this particular instance was difficult of access for baby carriages because of steps and a steep hill before it had something to do with the adjudication in MARGERY'S favor. In short, the decision, while a victory of a sort for MARGERY, opened the way for other and opposite decisions involving the same demand by other fathers for baby rights, and landlords and owners, it is to be feared, will be able to work their wicked wills in the future.

So one's first inclination to applaud Justice BIJUR as the fearless champion of childhood cools down into something very much like an inclination to shake a disappointed and reproving finger at him.

ILIODOR'S STORY.

A Denial and a Statement from the Metropolitan Magazine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 27 you published a statement by the Russian monk Trufanoff, otherwise known as Iliodor, to the effect that he had sold to a Jewish paper certain articles concerning the life of Rasputin which were originally bought and paid for by the Metropolitan Magazine. It was also stated that he had paid back to the Metropolitan the sum of $2,000 which he received for the articles. This latter statement is absolutely untrue. Mr. Trufanoff has not paid back a single dollar for these articles, nor has he carried out his contract with the magazine to finish the articles. The Metropolitan Magazine owns the publishing rights of Iliodor's whole story concerning Rasputin and the acts of the Russian Court, and it hereby gives warning that it will protect its rights against all persons both under its contract and under the penalties provided by the Copyright act.

H. J. WHIGHAM.

New York, Dec. 29, 1916.

Short Hours and High Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES reference to Secretary Houston's report under the heading "High Cost of Living Laid to Farm Methods," &c., under which the honorable Secretary complains of decrease in crops, indifferent methods, &c., in which he is undoubtedly correct. But why? We who have to do with farms and farming have noticed with apprehension and alarm during the last four years the gradual loss of almost every available man of workable age going to other occupations, attracted by the higher wages and shorter hours, thereby becoming consumers instead of producers. Our farmers have been making heroic efforts to save the situation, but have been almost without help, especially during the past season; hence the indifferent methods and deficient yields. The demands of these well-paid consumers are imperative for abundant supplies; hence the advance in prices. The export demand caused by the foreign war has, of course, had a bearing on the situation, but the situation will not correct itself until the advance in prices for farm produce enables our farmers to recover the labor necessary to increase the yields of their farms. In this connection it seems pertinent to ask the question, If Congress can legislate an eight-hour day with full pay in place of a ten-hour day, why not a six-hour day or a five-hour day, and then who is going to remain on the farms and work twelve to fourteen hours per day to raise the food to feed the people? And permit me to suggest that legislation for a shorter day at higher pay simply means legislation for higher cost of living.

D. M. DUNNING.

New York, Dec. 28, 1916.

THE VOICE FROM THE WHIRLING DUST.

"Dust! I am dust a thousand years!
A thousand years I have been free
From that old bond of loves and tears
That holds, on earth, all that shall be.

"Dust! But so, better! Blowing far
On the sooth winds that scatter me,
Unruled by Man's tempestuous star—
A thousand years I have been free!

"Dust! How it suffered oft—and oft,
Set all about a fiery soul
That fain, itself, the dust had doffed,
And, flashing forth, regained the Whole!

"Dust! Woman, child, and man have worn
These atoms—worn and cast away, . . .
In Godless wars they have been borne—
And they have danced to fluted lay!

"Dust! I am dust a thousand years—
But sometimes in the wind I rise,
Man-shaped, and start his idle fears
To see my wraith 'twixt earth and skies!

"'Dust!' saith he, then—those fears to still—
'Yon whirling dust foretells a storm. . . .
Yet he perceives, despite his will,
His own fate in my transient form!"

* * * * *

O gasser on some lonely road,
Where in the hush a moaning gust
Arose and drove with sudden goad—
Have you not met our Brother Dust?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

'COSMOS' ON SEA POWER.

A British Criticism Puts Our Interests with England's.

London, Dec. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose I am among the few Englishmen who have had the opportunity of reading the "Cosmos" articles up to the eighth, thanks to the kindness of a New York friend, who mails them to me as soon as they appear. They are undeniably interesting, but they fail to grasp the fact—so it seems to me—that the British Empire has nothing to gain for itself by winning this war, or rather being on the winning side. She is fighting for a great moral principle which Americans now grasp as firmly as the British and the French. Therein lies the difficulty of making peace until and unless the principle at stake is conceded, and America knows very well what it is. Were it a question of material interest, such as could be a subject of the bargaining which "Cosmos" favors, a compromise would be relatively easy.

"Cosmos" might reply that the British doctrine of sea power, which claims the right to forbid the sea to an enemy, is a material interest, and it is clear from his articles that he realizes the strength of British feeling in this respect. If Viscount Grey is out of office at last, it is because the majority of the people of this country believed him and his subordinates at the Foreign Office ready to surrender British interests at sea, or rather ready to complete the surrender which he had commenced by the ill-fated Declaration of London. If the war has lasted till today, it is because, notwithstanding the refusal of Parliament to pass the necessary law to bring into being the tribunal by which our sea rights might be destroyed, Viscount Grey announced that our sea war would be guided by the principles of that unhappy blunder.

Observe that no one of the European land powers who demand the immunity from capture of private property at sea has one word of reprobation to pronounce on the capture, requisition, or destruction ad libitum of private property on land. What that means may be seen by studying the photographs of the ruined countries which no doubt are as familiar to Americans as they are to us. "Que Messieurs les Assassins commencent!" is our reply to the land powers who would destroy the British Empire by blunting the one weapon on which it can always rely—sea power.

As the United States also relies on the sea her views should be the same as ours. Whatever her theory may be, as well set out by "Cosmos," President Lincoln made no bones about capturing private property at sea during the civil war, or enforcing blockade. No United States President engaged in war with a European power could in practice act otherwise than as did that truly great man Lincoln.

I venture to commend to United States publicists, and particularly to "Cosmos," that wonderful book by Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles "Sea Law and Sea Power." It was that book which destroyed the Declaration of London. Its propositions are still unanswered because they are unanswerable.

J. J. BISGOOD.

Democracy Here and in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are far behind the mark in speaking of the British Empire as a democracy "where the control of public affairs is in the hands of the people, at least, as much as here." We are far ahead of you. In the last fifty years we have caught you up, and so far surpassed you that you will be fortunate if you reach our present position by the end of this century, for you are traveling the wrong road, and have to retrace your steps. More and more you are losing the intuition of the spirit of true democracy, which is that of service of the whole world for the benefit of the whole world, and are acquiring a state of mind in which this service is used primarily by yourselves for the benefit of yourselves, and, secondly, by the individual for the benefit of himself or his constituency.

With the ideals of democracy, those of equality, fraternity, humanity, the people of the British Empire, including India, from highest to lowest, individually and collectively, have taken their stand in a way in which it is not fitting for me as a British subject, too old and decrepit, alas! for service, to enlarge upon, and which, moreover, is unnecessary, as it can be read in many leading articles and letters published in your paper.

AINSLIE MARSHALL.

Milton, Mass., Dec. 27, 1916.

The Difference Between Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Potter of Tyler, Texas, asks the editor of THE TIMES of Dec. 26: "By what divine right are you a sharer in shaping the course of government and I only an onlooker?"

The franchise is not a divine right, nor even a natural right. It is a means to an end, a method by which we secure and safeguard democratic government. Democracy has been bought and paid for by the blood of men. What lies back of the ballot—physical force—gives it power in government. Women lack that power. One would imagine that Mrs. Tyler, living in Texas, might have had this grim reality brought home to her during the last six months. Some of us with brothers in the National Guard know what makes the difference between a man's vote and a woman's vote.

CHARLOTTE A. ROWE.

Yonkers, Dec. 28, 1916.

Dr. Gunnison and the Arista.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the expressions of regret called forth by the death of Dr. Gunnison, the Principal of Erasmus High School, I wish to add one thing that has not been mentioned. That is the Arista, the honorary high school fraternity which he founded. There are chapters of this organization in almost every city high school, and it has proved a genuine incentive to industry among the students. It is the ambition of every student to become a member, and once taken in, to be a good member. Arista means the "best of all things," and it is due to Dr. Gunnison that it does not belie its name. I am sure that all wearers of the oval button, as well as the teachers in the schools, join me in my expression of appreciation for his work in this matter, and sorrow at his untimely death.

JOHN A. GREENE,
Leader.

New York, Dec. 22, 1916.

For a Widow and Five Children.

A treacherous staircase caused a fractured skull and the death of Mr. B. a few hours later. The stairway has been repaired, and now the neighbors go safely up and down. But Mrs. B. and the four small children have a break in their lives that cannot be mended. Two months later another baby came, and the mother looked helplessly at the five young faces turning to her for the necessities of life. As soon as she was able she took up the fight to keep them all together and feed and clothe them. It will take $140 to make this mother and these five children comfortable during the Winter. An appeal is made for assistance in raising this special fund for them. Gifts sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

The following contributions sent in response to a previous appeal for another family are acknowledged with thanks: Anonymous, $10; Mr. Somerset, $1; Mr. C. H. Wight, $5; E. B. S., $2; Miss Frances E. Raymer, $1; Cash, $1; In Memory of Miss Margaret Smith, $2; Edwin W. Winter, $5; Cash, $2; H. S., $1; L. R., $10; Miss Adele Neuhouse, $2; Mrs. A. H. Renshaw, $5; George S. McKearin, $10.

FROM A 'PETIT BELGE.'

Gratitude to America and Devotion to His Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter which is translated below was written to me in a Belgian trench near Dunkirk. The writer, a "petit Belge," as he calls himself in comparison with "les grands Français," is an officer whom I have come to know well by his impassioned and virile letters against the Germans. The Atlantic Monthly will soon print a few of them; they reveal the sad glory of a soldier, whose little family is in the power of the unfeeling horde that terrorizes his land today, and yet who takes from his suffering added fire and purpose in his noble devotion to the great cause.

HENRY KURZ,
College of the City of New York.

Dec. 29, 1916.

[The Letter.]

Belgian Front, Nov. 28, 1916.

Dear Professor:

Kindly pardon me the liberty I am taking in addressing to you these few lines. You must have read many of my letters written to Adjutant L., your pupil at the Maison de Convalescence.

[The pupil referred to is a French officer who lost his sight while fighting in Belgium.]

Permit me to repeat here all my thanks and to speak out my admiration for the splendid work to which you and your dear compatriots have given yourselves.

We did not know you Americans, or rather we did not know you well. America, for us, used to imply something legendary or fairylike. Whenever the country across the sea was mentioned, we imagined we could hear the clink of gold.

Now, however, we know fully how much nobility and sympathy there are in your daily acts, in your lives. The stern lesson which this war has taught us, the lesson of deep and true suffering, the kind that ennobles and elevates, has also revealed and made us understand the universal conception of the laws of humanity.

We can never forget that, if our folk in outraged Belgium have not died of hunger, we owe it to your great nation. Thanks to your energetic concern, our loved ones who are still there can raise their heads; their noble pride, their disdain, their scorn of the invader brand the odious deeds practiced upon them by a barbarous horde in contempt of all human feeling.

Be proud of your work. You have maintained your will to have the rights and dignity of the weak respected. Your example and your support have been and shall remain for us fighters in the trenches a source of courage and hope. And when the hour strikes we shall look toward you. You will be victors with us! And our children shall know! One solemn oath to end with: We will be free—or we will die!

CORPORAL H. F.
Bataillon —,
Armée Belge en Campagne.

A Home for American Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The answer of Germany promising a possible speedy, honorable, permanent peace, makes the most absorbing topic of news today. The world, obsessed by war, eagerly awaits a universal jubilee of prosperity, already assured to commercial and financial projects, and may we not anticipate an awakening of American art patriotism, genuine culture, and industries that alone effectually antidote war?

Due to the vigilance of THE NEW YORK TIMES, voicing, as it did, the protest of millions of New York citizens, there is no fear of the National Academy of Design ever invading Central Park. Indeed, in the spirit of justice, will all concerned fairly confront that institution, enter its portals and view its mission to popularize the beautiful by visible works and practical ideals? National, for its membership is made up of chief artists from every State in the Union; moreover it invites each American artist to compete in the winning of prizes.

Thousands of paintings and sculptures were sent in for the present exhibition. Five hundred at least were accepted by the jury. Of these less than 400 were placed on view, while the remaining, although "successful and accepted," were subjected, for want of space, to rejection—certainly a cruel injustice to native talent and genius. Abroad, attention to art secures the attendance of President and of royal potentates at the opening of the Royal Academy exhibitions.

Last year the Lotos Club enacted the good Samaritan by exhibiting at its spacious gallery the neglected Academy contributions.

The National Academy of Design needs but encouragement on the part of the public and patrons, lovers of art, to build upon its own grounds at Cathedral Parkway, the acropolis of the metropolis, an American Palace of Art at home, promoting in perpetuity architecture, sculpture, and painting that may in the future rival "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome."

CHARLES HENRY MILLER, N. A.

Queens, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1916.

Comparing Bank Resources.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his interesting summary of the condition of national banks, the Controller of the Currency points out that the resources of the national banks exceed by $1,000,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the German Reichsbank, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Denmark, the Swiss National Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Japan.

While there is no objection against a mere statement of facts, such a statement is apt to be misleading as far as it appears to involve a comparison between things that are not comparable.

The national banks of the United States constitute, in fact, the majority—as regards the volume of transactions—of the banking confraternity of this country. An appropriate comparison would be between them and between the leading banking institutions of foreign countries—and the result would be, of course, very different. Or a comparison might be established between the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and any of the foreign central issuing banks.

In both cases the figures would, of course, have to be examined in the light of the very different systems of banking organizations existing here and abroad, and their results would have to be analyzed in that light. But they would afford some basis for comparison, whereas the example quoted does not.

STATISTICIAN.

New York, Dec. 29, 1916.

Limited and Absolute Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial today on the subject of the proposed Federal prohibition amendment you inquire whether "limited dry States, like Alabama and Georgia, for instance, want absolute prohibition."

As a resident of the limited dry State of Washington I would unhesitatingly answer your question in the affirmative. It would be folly for any one to say that the prohibition law of my State is or can be strictly enforced, and I have no doubt the same is true of the prohibition law of any State, whether limited or absolute.

But the net result is good, and this leads the people to demand stricter laws. A proof of this in the State of Washington is the fact that while "limited" prohibition carried in 1914 by less than 20,000 majority, a proposition submitted to the voters in 1916 to slightly loosen the law by permitting beer to be manufactured in the State and sold there under restriction was defeated by nearly 125,000 votes.

FRED. H. LYONS.

New York, Dec. 29, 1916.

WAR RELIEF IN THE WEST.

Mrs. Atherton Wants Material Proof of Sympathy.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Bishop Beecher of Nebraska will collect $1,000 for Le Bienêtre du Blessé and send it to our Treasurer, John Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, New York, I will be delighted to apologize publicly to the State of Nebraska. But I want material evidence, not words, that the West is not apathetic to the sufferers of this war.

If he had read more carefully the letter to which he replies he would have observed that I did not pay a "flying visit" to the West, nor even to my native California, after my return from France. Nor, for the matter of that, did I make any personal appeal to rich people in the East. I wrote an appeal which was published in THE TIMES and syndicated throughout the country. In it I described as graphically as I knew how the conditions of the hospitals at the front—admirable in all but the dietary kitchens—and the object of Le Bienêtre du Blessé: To supply these lonely and suffering men with the delicacies (not luxuries) which would not only nourish their shattered bodies but lift their spirits and hasten their recovery. The response, I am obliged to reiterate, was almost wholly from the Eastern States, which already had given so generously. In California, a State bulging with rich and smugly contented people, the appeal was published in The San Francisco Chronicle and The Los Angeles Times, and the response was exactly $5. Senator Phelan of California had, long before I published the appeal, given me $200, ($100 for Mme. Waddington,) but that is by the way. I did make a personal appeal to him.

It is not only the tardy incoming of the funds I want so dreadfully for these poor men who have fought for us as well as for their own country that has made me speak my mind without reserve, but the incomprehensible psychology of the thing. Why is the West so indifferent? Bishop Beecher says that you cannot expect human sympathy to blossom forth impulsively out of the soil of newspaper reports about the war. Why not? Does he imagine that all the people living in the East have been to "the front," or even crossed the ocean since the outbreak of hostilities? The great majority of those that have given have never been to Europe at all. I had one check for $5 made up by ten public school teachers, and many, many checks of $5 and many $1 bills, accompanied by sympathetic and apologetic notes. The West pursues its even way with a yawn at too much war news on the first page, while the East continues to respond to "one more demand." Can it be that the Western newspapers do not put their war news as vividly as those of the East, or that their editors do not call the attention of their readers to the tremendous import of this war? Perish the thought. Also its corollary, that readers and editors are interested only in "State news." Can it be, on the other hand, that the West, feeling a physical security (what about financial security?) in the remote case of invasion, thinks itself at liberty to treat the European row with the righteous scorn of men of peace? Echo answers. But I am not able to catch the reply.

I said in my letter which provoked Bishop Beecher's response that small groups of traveled people in the West had done and were doing a good deal for the immediate and pressing needs of the Allies. But a thousand times more should be done. There was a monster bazaar held in New York last Summer for the war relief organizations, and it netted something like $600,000. I have just had a booth in the Boston bazaar for the same purpose, and the attendance was so great at night that people could pause to buy little, so persistent was the push from behind. Those with more than entrance money to spend came, therefore, in the morning and afternoon to make their purchases and show their practical sympathy. I believe that all the booths did a flourishing business. I know that we literally had nothing left on the last night in our booths but the dirt. Now, why cannot every city in the Union, great and small, have a bazaar? They can choose their favorite relief organization or work for all collectively, sending the proceeds to the National Allied Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. It would then be divided equally. I should much prefer they would have a bazaar for Le Bienêtre du Blessé, and, to encourage them, I will quote from a letter I had from M. de Plessac, head of the Service de Santé, Health Department, of the French Ministry of War:

> I must also thank you very heartily for your effective propaganda in behalf of Le Bienetre du Blesse, which your compatriot, the Marquise d'Andigne, directs with the most energetic devotion. *This work is among those whose development and full prosperity will bring the most precious aid to our wounded.* In supporting it as you are you are rendering to France a priceless service.

Nothing could be more emphatic than that. Le Bienêtre du Blessé was, in fact, founded at the request of the Ministry of War, while almost all of the other "oeuvres" have been voluntary. Therefore, I shall cherish the hope that the West will

DINNER AND DANCE FOR MISS BLODGETT

Debutante and Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blodgett, Greet Many Guests at Sherry's.

BUDS-TO-BE ALSO GATHER

300 Young People Attend the First of the Metropolitan Dances—Many Dinner Hostesses.

Yesterday's entertainments included the dinner dance that Mrs. John Wood Blodgett gave at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Katherine Cumnock Blodgett. The large ballroom and the adjacent suite were occupied. The dinner for 115 was served in the suite at small tables, one large one for the débutante and her intimate friends; and the dancing was in the large ballroom. Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett and their daughter received alone. The ballroom was decorated with bay trees and window boxes of ferns, and the conservatory was a bower of orange trees, pink azaleas, and vines.

The dinner guests included the Misses Ethel B. Harriman, Grace Cumnock, Eleanor Cabot, Jeannette Jennings, Helen Provost Clarkson, Jeanne Gourd, Constance De Lanoy, Ulrica Dahlgren, Katharine Biggs, Teresa Fabbri, Elizabeth Emmet, Eleanor Babbitt, Pauline Disston, Barbara Allen, Elizabeth Remsen, Caroline Knapp, Harriet Cheney, J. Katharine Biggs, Katharine Haven, Polly Damrosch, Harriet Fessenden, Mary Colt, Frances P. Field, Agnes Roudebush, Adelaide Wilmerding, Muriel Willetts, Margaret Mason, Elaine Sherer, Evelyn Preston, Alice Seabury, Maryanna Lincoln, Clara Lee, Margaret Carnegie, Maria de Barril, Juliana Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. Cumnock, and Mrs. Lloyd Bowers.

Also Philip K. Rhinelander, Newton Rae, G. E. Coster Steers, Reynal Thébaud, Reginald Townsend, J. A. Burden, Jr., Cass Canfield, Stoddard Hoffman, J. W. Blodgett, Jr., Harcourt Amory, Jr., Donald Lamb, Thomas A. Morgan, Hermann Place, W. T. Preston, Norvin Hewitt Green, V. H. Brown, James Barnes, Hunter Berg, F. R. Coudert, Jr., Hamilton Coolidge, Stanley McGraw, Bond Emerson, Jr., Frederic S. Allen, E. Pennington Pearson, Morris Pryor, and Colles Coe.

Several hundred other guests, débutantes, older girls, married couples, and young men, came for the dancing and then supper in the main dining room. Two orchestras played during the evening, and during supper a stringed orchestra played and singers sang popular songs, in which the guests joined.

The first of the Winter's metropolitan dances for girls of 16 and 17 not yet out was held in Sherry's small ballroom last evening. There is a new Board of Managers for this season, and there are 70 girl members, each being entitled to ask two men, and these, with the additional young men from college, made up an attendance of nearly 300. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Walter B. James, and Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker were the Receiving Committee, and the other managers are Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson and Mrs. Richard Trimble.

An unusual number of dinners preceded the dance, the hostesses including Mrs. Charles A. Miller, whose dinner for twenty guests was in honor of her granddaughter, Miss Emma Knapp; Mrs. Julien G. Davies, who entertained for Phebe Davies; Mrs. William Temple Emmet, for Miss Margaret Emmet; Mrs. Stephen Peabody, for Miss Emma Peabody; Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, for Miss Barbara Loew; Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest, for Miss Margaret de Forest; Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, for Miss Annette Tilford; Mrs. James Byrne, for Miss Shelia Byrne, and Clarence Mackay, who gave a dinner for Miss Katherine Mackay.

The two other dances will be held on Saturday, Feb. 17, and Friday, April 13.

Mischa Elman's Sister to Marry.

Miss Minna Elman, the eldest sister of Mischa Elman, the violinist, will be married tomorow at the Hotel Stadler, in Buffalo, to Dr. Maurice Bernstein of Chicago. The families of the bride and bridegroom will meet in Buffalo for the ceremony, and Mr. Elman will be Dr. Bernstein's best man.

Engagements.

Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis of 67 East Fifty-third Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Charlton Lewis, to Lincoln MacVeagh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacVeagh of 14 East Eleventh Street. Mr. MacVeagh is a graduate of Princeton, and is a grandson of Wayne MacVeagh of Washington, D. C. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Jeannette C. Pearson to Percy Litchfield of Brooklyn, President of the Litchfield Construction Company. Mrs. Pearson, who resides at 100 East Seventeenth Street, is a niece of the late Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, with whom she made her home. Mr. Litchfield is a member of an old Brooklyn family. The wedding will probably take place in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Courtade have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Gertrude Courtade, to James Francis Maxwell. Miss Courtade is a graduate of the Academy Mount St. Vincent. Mr. Maxwell belongs to the New York Athletic Club.

ASSAILS PEACE LEAGUE.

Roosevelt Derides Its Course at State Museum Dedication.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the chief speaker tonight at the formal opening of the New York State Museum in Chancellor's Hall in the Education Building. He was scheduled to speak on "Productive Scientific Scholarship," but digressed for a large part of his time to dwell on his favorite topics, Americanism and Preparedness; also taking occasion to make a vigorous attack on the methods of the League to Enforce Peace.

The Colonel was introduced by Governor Whitman, and it was the first time since 1914, when all the Roosevelt influence went in an effort to defeat Mr. Whitman's candidacy, that the Colonel and the Governor have been on the same platform. There was no trace of bitterness apparent tonight.

In Governor Whitman's introductory remarks he referred to the earliest inhabitants of the State, the Indians.

"You know there was among the Indians a desire for peace," said the Governor. "The strong Iroquois nation formed a league to enforce peace. They proposed to have peace even if they had to fight for it and they did."

At these words Colonel Roosevelt smiled broadly, and half rising from his chair, applauded enthusiastically. When he took the platform he referred to the Iroquois as more practical than those who are the peace enthusiasts of the present day.

"There was one part of the Governor's speech which excited the uncivilized of my nature," he said. "It had to do with the Iroquois League to Enforce Peace.

"At least the Iroquois were sincere. It is a pity we can't introduce a delegation of Iroquois into the present League to Enforce Peace. But the Iroquois were sincere and practical, and that would exclude them from participating in the present day deliberations on enforcing peace. The Iroquois would not put peace ahead of righteousness."

There was some chaffing before the Colonel's address between the Colonel and the Governor over third term Gubernatorial possibilities. Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, called attention to the fact that Governor Whitman sat in Governor Clinton's chair. The Governor smilingly acknowledged his pride at occupying the chair, and then Colonel Roosevelt said:

"It is naturally a great pleasure for me to be again in Albany, and to be introduced by a two-term Governor—pardon me, I am addressing scientists, so I shall speak with scientific accuracy, a hitherto two-term Governor, sitting in the chair of a three-term Governor, especially when I myself was a one-term Governor."

The exercises tonight ended the dedicatory program of the day. The new State Museum has been accessible to the public for almost a year. Besides biological, botanical, and geological specimens, it contains, as perhaps its most pretentious exhibits, full size figures of Indians of the Six Nations in their daily pursuits, groups which are regarded as of very great interest.

Prior to the dedication ceremony tonight, Colonel Roosevelt was the guest at a dinner given by Charles B. Alexander, Chairman of the Regents' Committee, under whose auspices the State Museum has been established.

SKATE AND ENJOY MOVIES.

Carnival on Waldorf Roof Under Auspices of Catholic Women.

The new Winter garden atop the Waldorf-Astoria was opened last night by a carnival of skating, held under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the National Organization of Catholic Women. The garden will be opened to the public this afternoon.

This was the last project of the late George C. Boldt, and the entertainment brought out a large element of society. In addition to the skating, motion pictures were shown.

The carnival began at 9 o'clock, and included an exhibition of fancy skating by experts and a competition, with prizes, in fancy amateur skating. This program was followed by a general participation in the carnival.

The first of the motion pictures shown were those taken at Mrs. John G. Agar's garden party last Summer in New Rochelle. Then movies of the garden party at the estate of Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman at Southampton, L. I., were shown. Miss Estelle Mulqueen was the organizer of a picture playlet entitled, "In and Out of Society," which was received with enthusiasm.

A children's matinée was held in the afternoon, and a number of young folks of society visited the roof to skate and enjoy the movies.

Among those acting as patronesses, besides Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Agar, were Mrs. Charles A. Bristed, Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. James L. Clews, Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Hubert T. Mulqueen, Mrs. A. Masters MacDonell, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. John D. Ryan, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Rawson Wood.

Tuxedo New Year's Ball Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Owing to the fine weather for outdoor sports there is a large influx of weekend and holiday visitors at the clubhouse and cottages. The annual New Year's ball will be held tomorrow night at the clubhouse, and many of the season's buds will attend it. Many dinners will precede the ball and on New Year's night there is to be a fancy dress skating carnival on the club rink.

A WORD OF THANKS

We wish to express our most sincere appreciation for your esteemed patronage for the year 1916. May we hope for and merit your liberal co-operation in the years to come.

Most cordially yours,
and with the season's greetings,

Page & Shaw, Inc.
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JAPANESE AVIATOR SAVED FROM THE SEA

Tug Rescues Oguri from Wrecked Airboat Over Which the Waves Were Dashing.

BENUMBED BY THE COLD

Flier Had Sought to Test Stability of His Craft's Pontoons When Waves Stopped His Engine.

The tugboat Sarah K. Moran was towing a line of mud scows out to sea between Roamer Shoal Light and Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon when the crew sighted wreckage and on it a man wildly waving his arms. The tug veered in the northwest wind that lashed the sea into choppy waves and after a quarter of an hour came alongside the wreckage and hauled the man on board. He was T. K. Oguri, a Japanese aviator, of 125 Post Avenue, and the wreckage he was sitting on was a Curtiss hydroaeroplane from the Grundy Aviation School at Midland Beach, Staten Island.

Oguri, benumbed by the cold, said he had been in the water for half an hour and that every wave soaked him to the skin. He pleaded with the Captain of the tug to save the hydroaeroplane, but this was found impossible. Later, Oguri was put on board the Iron steamship Taurus bound in from the fishing banks. The aviator told Captain Allen of the Taurus that he had been flying hereabout all Summer, since coming here from California, where he had specialized in pontoon experiments.

He said he left Midland Beach at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a flight over the sea to test the pontoons on his airship. Fourteen miles off the Battery, or four miles from the nearest land, Oguri turned the nose of his craft toward the water. He alighted all right and the pontoons worked perfectly, but the waves washed over the engine and put the carburetor out of commission. He tinkered with the engine for an hour and finally got it to work, but the airboat would not rise.

Oguri, in pleading with the Captain to put back and save the hydroaeroplane, said he valued the craft more than his own life, because it had been intrusted to him by the Grundy school. He was advised to seek the aid of the Harbor Police, and when the Taurus docked at Pier A, North River, he went to Harbor A and told Lieutenant O'Hara his story.

The Lieutenant gave him permission to board the patrol boat leaving for all night duty in the waters where the accident occurred. Oguri was told that if the plane was found Sergeant George Ellis, in charge of the patrol, would take him and the plane to Midland Beach. Late last night the police received word that the patrol had not been able to find the hydroaeroplane which it was thought had sunk.

Oguri is one of a number of Japanese aviators who are flying in this country and it was said last night that the fact that he might have passed over the harbor forts in his flight yesterday had no military significance as the fortifications have been photographed many times from aeroplanes and he could buy these pictures if his Government wanted them.

Oguri is the son of Matasuke Oguri, a banker of Tokio. He came to America seven years ago and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course in political economy. Two years later he returned to Japan and made automobile racing a popular sport there.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL S. CRAMER, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and a wholesale grain merchant here, died yesterday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J.

MAX WEINBERG, owner of a gentlemen's furnishing store in Orange, N. J., died suddenly at his home there, in his sixty-first year.

GEORGE HABERLE, one of the founders of the Fair Haven Homes in Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 32 Park Place, in that city, in his sixty-seventh year.

CHARLES HENRY SILVEY, a civil war veteran and for thirty years in the leather binding business in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 223 Nichols Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was promoted to be a First Lieutenant for bravery in battle. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

WILLIAM BALEN MONTGOMERY, Secretary of S. S. Stafford, Inc., ink manufacturers, died on Thursday at his home, 203 West Eighty-first Street, in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. KATHERINA BACH LEMMER, widow of John Lemmer, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Thursday, aged 61 years. She lived at 215 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, and the Third Order of St. Francis.

Mrs. BABETTA KLEIN of 41 West Eighty-second Street, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease while leaving a store in Fifth Avenue, where she had been shopping. She was in her seventy-first year.

AUGUST LAUTZ, a dealer of much real estate in Long Branch, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his eighty-sixth year, leaving a widow and two married daughters.

JAMES KEEGAN, connected with the Land and Tax Department of the Erie Railroad Company, is dead at his home in Suffern, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year.

CHARLES S. POTTS, a retired merchant, died on Thursday at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH WICK, the oldest resident in Port Jefferson, died at her home there on Thursday in her ninety-ninth year. She was born in England, and was the widow of Benjamin Wick. She left two sons and two daughters.

EDWARD TAYLOR BLOXHAM, 36 years old, an automobile salesman with the Peerless Automobile Company in Brooklyn, and formerly for ten years with the Pickham Automobile Company, died on Thursday at his home, 80 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. GERTRUDE RUSSELL SMITH, wife of Caleb Valentine Smith, a manufacturer of uniforms, died on Thursday at her home, 224 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Smith was a prominent member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, was Superintendent of the home department of the church.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, 64 years old, a retired meat dealer of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 471A McDonough Street. He was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and a member of Adelphi Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Jonathan Lodge, Free Sons of Israel.

Captain ISAAC W. SEAMAN, a retired sea Captain, and well known throughout Long Island, died on Thursday in Brookhaven, L. I., at the age of 85 years. He was a bachelor.

Mrs. ELLEN LOUISE PLATT, widow of George Platt, a Brooklyn merchant, and formerly active in the work of St. Mary the Protestant Episcopal Church, died on Thursday at her home, 703A Union Street, Brooklyn. She was born in England.

JOHN THOMPSON HALL, a civil war veteran and a member of George B. McClellan Post, G. A. R., and the Exempt Firemen of New York, is dead at his home, 152 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM, 72 years old, retired, died on Thursday at his home, 1,304 Avenue S, Brooklyn. Mr. Cunningham was formerly for twenty-five years a compositor on The Boston Journal.

Miss ANNA LEFFERTS MASON died at her home, 956 Lexington Avenue, on Thursday. With her sister, Miss Mary Mason, who survives her, she directed a girls' school here. She was a daughter of the Rev. Erskine Mason, formerly pastor of the Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. FREDERICK J. KEECH, assistant rector of Christ Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, died late last night at his home, 449 FIFTH Street, in that borough, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Charles County, Maryland, and was a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, and of the General Theological Seminary.

MAX SIMON, who was a pioneer in the development of Columbus Avenue, died yesterday at his home, 383 Central Park West, in his sixty-ninth year. Funeral 5 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 31, at 332 West 101st St., New York City.

FRANK W. MARTINEAU, business manager of "Ben Hur" for Klaw & Erlanger, died yesterday at his home, 132 West Forty-fifth Street, in his fifty-sixth year.

CHARLES E. BEMIS, a retired merchant and formerly a member of the old firm of Johnson & Bemis, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Tufts, at 575 West End Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year.

ALFRED BLUNT JENKINS of Jenkins Bathers, manufacturers of valves and rubber goods here, died yesterday at his home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

PATRICK IVES, a retired merchant, was found dead yesterday from accidental gas poisoning in the home of his son-in-law, Police Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, at 16 Edgemont Place, New Brighton, Staten Island.

JONAS HESS, one of the founders of the brokerage firm of Hess Brothers & Co., is dead at his home, 320 Central Park West, in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES AST, active for years as an apartment house builder, died at his home, 2,072 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. JOHN H. PIKE of New Orleans died yesterday in Paris at the age of 72 years. He was formerly Superintendent of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans.

GEORGE A. TOWNLEY, a dry goods merchant here and for many years a resident of Paterson, N. J., died at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

THOMAS CASGRAIN DEAD.

Postmaster General of Canada Dies of Pneumonia at 64.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 29.—Thomas Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General of Canada, and a member of the Borden Cabinet since 1915, died here today from pneumonia in his sixty-fifth year.

He was born in Detroit, Mich., and for many years was one of the leading lawyers of the Dominion. Mr. Casgrain became ill a few days ago, following a chill suffered on his return journey from New York.

Mr. Casgrain was graduated in law from Laval University, and during 1885 represented the Crown in the trials of Louis Riel and the other rebels, and secured their conviction. During 1896-1904, he was a member of the House of Commons, and from 1891 until 1896 was Attorney General of Quebec. In 1911 King George appointed him senior member of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission. At this time he attracted attention by opposing the Taft-Fielding reciprocity compact.

Mr. Casgrain was a member of the Mount Royal, St. Denis, Montreal, Forest and Stream, and Montreal Jockey Clubs of Montreal; the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Garrison Club of Quebec, and the Constitution Club of London, England.

Rev. Dr. James Glentworth Butler.

The Rev. Dr. James Glentworth Butler, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman and author, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Cammeyer, in Boonton, N. J. He was in his ninety-sixth year. Dr. Butler was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of Silas Butler. After being graduated from the Yale Theological Seminary with the class of 1850, he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1852. For a brief time he served in a pastorate in Williamsburg, and then for sixteen years was pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Dr. Butler was the author of "The Bible Work," a series of eleven volumes, which took him twenty years to compile. His other works include "Topical Analysis of the Bible," "Vital Truths Respecting God and Man," and "The Fourfold Gospel." Dr. Butler's son is Dr. Glentworth Reeve Butler of Brooklyn, a noted specialist and author of medical books.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

MEYER—STOCKFISH.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Stockfish of Cypress Hills announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte, to Mr. Christoph E. Meyer of 479 Central Av., Brooklyn.

ROSENBAUM—ELY.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Lura S. Ely to Qualey F. Rosenbaum.

DYUKE — COX. — Selina Cox to William C. Dyuke.

LANCE — RISSELL. — Isabel M. Rissell to Royal G. Lance.

LENANE—ACKERMAN.—Elsie Ackerman to Thomas Lenane.

VELTEN — POPPE. — Florence E. Poppe to Robert E. Velten.

WALTER — RITZ. — Mabelle Ritz to George Walter.

Married.

HAGEMANN—JOHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Griffith John, 11 Delevan Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., announce the marriage, on Dec. 27, of their daughter, Bessie Edith, to Hermann William Hagemann.

ALOVIS—MICHAELS.—Dec. 24, Rebecca S. Michaels to Edward G. Alovis.

BARZILAY—BARTMAN.—Dec. 28, Florence Bartman to Ira Barzilay.

BRAUNSTEIN — OPPENHEIM. — Dec. 24, Florence B. Oppenheim to Benjamin Braunstein.

ENGEL—APFEL.—Dec. 24, Sadie Apfel to Emanuel Engel.

HUNT—HYMAN.—Dec. 24, Lynetta Hyman to Robert Hunt.

Died.

ANGIER.—In Newport, R. I., Dec. 29, Abigail Adams Angier, daughter of the late Gardiner Hastings Angier, in her ninety-sixth year. Funeral mass at St. Mary's Church, Newport, Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.

BARSTOW.—Entered into rest at Lima, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1916, in the 94th year of her age, Maria Quarles Barstow, widow of the late Colonel William A. Barstow, former Governor of Wisconsin, and mother of the late Frank Q. Barstow of East Orange, N. J.; the late A. Q. Barstow of Bayonne, N. J., and the late W. A. Barstow of Lima, Ohio.

BEMIS.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Charles E., aged 77 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Tufts, 575 West End Av., today (Saturday, Dec. 30) at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Waltham, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

BERTSCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, Barbara, wife of Theodor Bertsch, at her late residence, 503 West 172d. Funeral private.

BETZ.—On Dec. 28, 1916, at her residence, Queens, L. I., Elizabeth Weber, wife of the late John J. Betz, aged 81 years 26 days. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BJERRING.—On Dec. 28, Adelaide, widow of Nicholas Bjerring, at her residence, 953 Lexington Av. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 30, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer Church, 66th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., 10 o'clock.

BRUNDAGE.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, Andrew D. Brundage. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 17 High St., Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BRUNSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, at her late residence, 105 East 15th St., Virginia Emma Wanless Brunson, in her 72d year. Funeral services in chapel of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, 9 East 24th St., on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 2:30 P. M.

CAMP.—Mary Louise Camp, wife of John T. Camp, at her residence, 88 West 183d St. Funeral private.

CELLA.—On Friday, Dec. 29, Domenico Cella, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Anna Cella and father of Mrs. Emilia Pesci, Mrs. Anthony Casazza, August Cella, and Lyda Cella. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 A. M. from his late residence, 512 East 82d St.; thence to the Church of St. Joachim, where solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

COHEN.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, I. M. Cohen, in his 80th year, beloved father of Albert, Ella, and H. Harry. Funeral Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 43 East 88th St., New York City.

COXE.—On Dec. 29, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert R. Benedict, at Devon, Penn., Mrs. Robert E. Coxe. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CRAMER.—On Friday, Dec. 29, at his residence, 106 Essex Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., Samuel S. Cramer, aged 66. Funeral services at his late residence Sunday, 3 P. M.

DAVIS.—At Douglas Manor, Long Island, on Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Emilie Pauline, beloved wife of Holden Davis and sister of Mrs. H. Baeder and Mrs. H. C. Palmer of New York City. Funeral services at her late residence, on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, at 3 P. M. Conveyance will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal at 2:22 P. M. for Douglaston, Long Island.

DE CHATTEAU.—Cora. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Saturday, 2 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

DE SMIDT.—Louis. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Saturday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

DIKEMAN.—Deborah, widow of the Rev. Cornell S. Dikeman, aged 78 years, died Dec. 28, in Shelton, Conn.

DOUGLAS.—Suddenly, at New Orleans, Lieutenant Harold Gordon Douglas, U. S. A., in his 26th year. Funeral 5 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 31, at 332 West 101st St., New York City.

DURAND.—On Friday, Dec. 29, at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, Lilian, daughter of the late Albert A. and Frances E. Durand, aged 30 years. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, 340 West 20th St., New York, on Monday, Jan. 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, in Hampton, Va., James Fitzsimmons, aged 73 years. Interment Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916, National Soldiers' Cemetery, Hampton, Va.

FLYNN.—Margaret, at home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Weber, Pelham Wood, Wednesday, Dec. 27. Services St. Catherine's Church, Pelham, 10 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 30.

GROSSMAN.—Died in Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 28, 1916, Pauline Grossman, aged 78. Funeral at 415 1st Av., 11 A. M., Saturday. Interment Mt. Olivet.

GUYOT.—On Friday, Dec. 29, at Washington, D. C., Sarah Doremus Guyot, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Haines and widow of Professor Arnold Guyot of Princeton, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Dec. 27, 1916, Frederick E., beloved husband of Margaret Holmes, Sexton Emeritus of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., New York City, where funeral will be held on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M. It is requested no flowers be sent.

SCULPTURE IN ART MUSEUM.

Mrs. Thaw Loans "St. George and the Dragon," Bought for $40,000.

"St. George and the Dragon," said to be one of the finest pieces of French Gothic woodwork ever brought to this country, is to be placed on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art next month, a loan from Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, who purchased it for $40,000 just before her recent sailing for France. The piece of sculpture dates from the early part of the fifteenth century and comes from the celebrated collection of mediaeval art of Sigismond Bardac of Paris.

It was purchased by Mrs. Thaw through P. W. French & Co. of 6 East Fifty-sixth Street, the firm which last Spring purchased the famous Morgan collection of tapestries for $2,000,000.

The sculpture is 4 feet 6 inches high and was originally painted and gilded, traces of the color still remaining. It is cut from a single piece of oak. It is a wonderfully fine specimen of work of this kind and originally occupied a niche in a cathedral in Northern France.

Exhibition of Early American Art.

A very important exhibition of early American art is to be held at the Brooklyn Museum about the middle of January. It will comprise portraits and other pictures by American painters of the early period, with none of later date than the Hudson River School. Many will be shown for the first time and come from the collections of Herbert Pratt, Mr. Pierpont Mr. Cochran, J. H. Morgan, (who is Chairman of the committee,) Mr. Putnam, Mr. Crittenden, and others. Only the finest available examples will be included in the exhibition, but there will be at least twenty Gilbert Stuarts and nearly as many Sullys. There probably will also be a section devoted to early American furniture of the periods covered by the paintings.

James G. Johnson.

James G. Johnson, head of the firm of J. G. Johnson & Co., millinery importers of 8 West Thirty-third Street, and formerly for many years Vice President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home, 306 West 107th Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Monaghan, Ireland, and came here sixty-six years ago. Mr. Johnson became connected with A. T. Stewart in 1850 and six years later established his own firm at Canal and Wooster Streets. During 1906, under his direction, his firm was one of the first to adopt the co-operative plan of management, which included raising twelve of the older employes to the Board of Directors and allowing all to share in the profits.

Died.

JAMISON.—On Dec. 27, 1916, Sarah M., beloved wife of Baker A. Jamison, at her residence, 309 West 93d St. Funeral on Saturday at 10:45 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., at 11 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

JENKINS.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Alfred Blunt Jenkins, son of the late Nathaniel Jenkins, aged 68 years. Funeral service will be held at his home, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 2:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, James G. Johnson, at his late residence, 306 West 107th St., in the 85th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LIEBER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 28, 1916, Bettie Alexander, wife of Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., and daughter of the late General E. B. Alexander, U. S. A. Funeral services on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 1,322 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington. Interment private.

LOCKE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916, Anna Frances, beloved wife of John M. Locke. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Saturday morning, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

MARTINEAU.—Dec. 29, Frank W. Martineau of Fairhaven, N. J. Funeral at 11 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 30, from St. Malachy's Church, 49th St., near 8th Av. No flowers.

MASON.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on the 28th instant, Anna L., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Erskine Mason and Mary Mason. Funeral services from her late residence, 956 Lexington Av., on Monday, Jan. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Mary Smith, beloved wife of Frank J. Miller and mother of Ruth Frances and Paul Vincent Miller, at St. Luke's Hospital, Dec. 27, 1916, aged 55. Besides her immediate family she leaves a sister, Mrs. Ross Thomson of San Francisco, and two brothers, C. and S. Smith. San Francisco and Seattle papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—Mrs. Peter, beloved wife of Peter Mitchell, passed away very suddenly on Dec. 29, in her 71st year, at Sunmit, N. J. Funeral ceremonies in the Church of the Archangel, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., by the Rev. George S. Pratt, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—At his residence, 200 West 81st St., Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, William Balen Montgomery, aged 56. Funeral St. Peter's Church, State St., near Hoyt St., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2.

PLATT.—On Dec. 28, at her late residence, Brooklyn, Ellen L., widow of George Platt. Funeral from her late residence, 703A Union St., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

POTTER.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, at her residence 403 West 115th St., Harriet Isabel, widow of Samuel Potter, in her 78th year. Funeral services Sunday, Dec. 31, at 3:30 P. M.

RICH.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Josephine Bell, beloved wife of Clayton E. Rich. Funeral services will be held at her home, 60 Park St., Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 4 P. M.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, at 891 Amsterdam Av., Mary E. Russell, in her 76th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., Saturday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M.

SAWTELLE.—Henrietta Lovell Sawtelle, entered into eternal life from her home in Englewood, N. J., Dec. 29. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, 2 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 31. Burial at Brookside Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

SHERMAN.—On Dec. 29, 1916, William Sherman, in his 89th year. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 1, 1917, at his late residence, 74 Waldo Place, Morrisania.

SIMON.—On Dec. 29, 1916, Max Simon, in his sixty-ninth year, beloved husband of Lena Simon and brother of Rose Lazarus and Isidore Simon. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 383 Central Park West, on Monday, Jan. 1, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

SMALLEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at his home, Bound Brook, N. J., William Winsor Smalley, aged 66. Funeral services at his late residence Saturday, 3 P. M.

SOHN.—Sol, dearly beloved son of Fanny and Leo Sohn, aged 6½ years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEINERT.—On Dec. 28, 1916, Pauline D., eldest daughter of the late Dr. George and Ruth R. Steinert. Funeral from her late residence, 115 West 129th St., Saturday 30th instant, 8 P. M.

TJADER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at Presbyterian Hospital, Charles Richard Tjader, in his 48th year, beloved husband of Margaret Thorne Tjader. Funeral services at Church of the Strangers, 309 West 57th St., on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TONSOR.—On Friday, Dec. 29, Charles A. Tonsor, 33°, son of the late Peter Tonsor and Susannah Czech, in his 56th year. Friends and members of St. Albans Lodge, Brooklyn Chapter, Clinton Commandery, Aurora Grata Scottish Rite Bodies, Kismet Temple, Masonic Veterans, Masonic Guild, and Long Island Council R. A., are invited to attend services at the Masonic Temple, Sunday evening, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock.

TOWER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916, Stanley B., in his 26th year, beloved husband of Ethel Hoehn and son of George A. and Louise C. Tower. Funeral service was held Friday, Dec. 29, at 8 P. M., at 616 Delamere Place, Brooklyn.

TOWNLEY.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, George Alexander Townley. Funeral services on Sunday, Dec. 31, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway and East 138th St., Paterson, N. J., at 3:30 P. M.

WALSH.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Sarah Walsh, (nee Keenan) beloved wife of Owen Walsh and mother of Walter, Arthur, and Francis. Funeral from her late residence, 103 East 88th St., Sunday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary. Omit flowers.

WARSHAUER.—Max, suddenly, Friday, Dec. 29, in his 40th year, husband of Tillie, father of Edith, Hattie, Joseph, Bertha, Bernard, Irving, Samuel, and Hilda. Funeral from his late residence, 513 58th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Nebo.

WESTERVELT.—On Thursday, Dec. 28

FIND COAL BOOSTERS VIOLATED THE LAW

Federal Investigators Want to Know Where Surplus of Millions of Tons Went.

CAR 'HOGS' MAY SUFFER

Business Men Who Detained Cars Unnecessarily Are Under Suspicion, Prosecutor Says.

George W. Anderson, special assistant to United States Attorney General Gregory, and in charge of the Federal investigation into the soaring price of coal, announced yesterday after a conference with the Government prosecutors of the Eastern States from Maine to West Virginia, that the evidence obtained indicated that those responsible for increasing the rates had violated the law.

"I am not making any threats," he said. "We have hard work before us."

One of the main objects of the conference yesterday was to discover whether the combined researches of the Eastern investigators had thrown any light on the disappearance of the surplus of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons of coal which existed last May. The information furnished to the Government by the great coal-producing companies of Pennsylvania was that the mines were between two and three millions of tons ahead of the demand early last Summer, and that it was only late in the Spring that the labor shortage began to make itself felt in a diminishing coal output.

Prosecutor V. A. Bullard of the Vermont district, and others representing New England States, said that the purchasing by private individuals had been far greater this Summer than in ordinary years, because fear of a railroad strike and other reasons induced persons to lay in large supplies. This, it was believed, would account for only a few hundred thousand tons at the outside, and the Government agents sought to uncover other hoards. After saying that there was evidence that some of the "peak" high prices in various parts of the country were due to unlawful acts, Mr. Anderson continued:

"The conference has approved of the method already under way in New England of systematic co-operation with the railroads to ascertain who was responsible for the unnecessary detention of cars, either by abuse of reconsignors or producers, or by failure to unload within a reasonable time after delivery at destination. Business men who hold or detain cars unnecessarily and unfairly are under just suspicion. It was found that such detention was part of a combination to create scarcity, enhance profits, and share in profits, we do not believe that juries would look with lenient eyes on such action in these times."

Those who attended the conference yesterday were: Assistant District Attorneys F. G. Goodell and E. A. Adler of Mr. Anderson's office; District Attorneys J. F. A. Merrill of Maine, V. A. Bullard of Vermont, Charles F. Lynch of New Jersey, R. E. Baker of Rhode Island, Thomas J. Spellacy of Connecticut, Roger L. Burnett of the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Stephen T. Lockwood of the Western District of New York, Assistant District Attorney Thomas Ross of the Eastern Pennsylvania District, Assistant District Attorney James A. Latane of Maryland, Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire, and William G. Barnhort of West Virginia.

UPHOLDS EGG STAMPING ORDER

Merchants Promise to Abide by Supreme Court's Ruling.

Supreme Court Justice Bijur sustained yesterday the order of State Food and Market Commissioner Dillon that all cold storage eggs should be labeled by a stamp on the shell. This order will be accepted without any further legal contest, according to assurances given to Assistant State Attorney General Hamburger by lawyers representing merchants who objected to the order.

Commissioner Dillon asserted that the order would save purchasers millions of dollars annually, of which they had been defrauded through the sale of cold storage eggs as fresh. He predicted also that the price of cold storage eggs would drop immediately.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, who induced twenty-five retail dealers in coal to agree not to increase the price of coal to poor families, reported to the Mayor yesterday that twenty of the dealers had sold 248 tons of coal to 10,893 persons for a price averaging $8 a ton. In the period in which the sales were made large dealers had charged from $7.75 to $8.25 a ton at their yards, making an extra charge for delivery. Before Commissioner Wallstein's plan went into effect coal prices to poor families on the east side were found by a police investigation to vary from $9 to $28 a ton.

Elijah L Payn Is Held for Trial.

Elijah L. Payn, son of Lou Payn, waived examination in the West Side Court yesterday and was held in continued bail of $500 for trial on the charge of assault preferred against him by Edward W. Browning of 35 West Eighty-fifth Street, who alleges that Payn struck him several months ago in a theatre, because Browning changed seats with Mrs. Browning when she found offensive the behavior of Payn who sat next to her.

MODIFY FINGER PRINTING.

Magistrates Adopt Rule Assuring Uniform Application of Practice.

By a vote of 28 to 6 the Board of City Magistrates adopted a rule last night modifying the finger print system used in the magistrates' courts and providing for uniform application in all these courts.

The finger prints will be taken of all persons convicted of or pleading guilty to jostling, trying to pick pockets, rowdyism in public conveyances, mashing, deliberate and persistent insulting of women in public streets, degenerates, beggars, confidence men, swindlers, and offenses involving riotous conduct, or "serious and considerable injury to persons and property."

Ball playing in the street, ordinary street brawls, and other minor offences which have been finger-printed by many of the Magistrates are exempted by the new rule. Disorderly women, intoxicated persons, and vagrants will be finger-printed as heretofore, the law making this mandatory.

Supervisor Alfred Hart of the Finger-print Bureau of the Magistrates' courts announced yesterday that, inasmuch as the Board of Estimate had failed to grant an appropriation for seven finger-print experts to work with the Brooklyn Magistrates' courts, he had established a school to train court attendants in the work.

Mr. Hart already has enrolled seven Brooklyn court attendants in the school. He explained that, because of the shortage of finger-print experts in Brooklyn, it had been necessary, after a prisoner had been found guilty, to transfer him in a patrol wagon to the nearest court having an expert for finger printing.

ELECTOR DECLINES PLACE.

Republican in Washington, Victor by a Fluke, Won't Qualify.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—Although the official canvass of the vote for President shows that six Democratic and one Republican Electors received a plurality of the votes, the representation in the Electoral College will be solidly for Wilson. This is made possible by the determination of the Republican not to qualify.

A. T. Stream, one of the Democratic Electors, died shortly before election day. The Central Committee substituted the name of E. M. Conner of South Bend, but too late to have his name on the ballots in several counties. Official returns showed that Warren H. Lewis, the highest of the Republican Electors, received 167,000 votes, while Conner had 134,000. There were 47,000 votes cast for Stream.

Since President Wilson carried Washington by 16,000 votes, Lewis, the Republican Elector, takes the view that his election was a fluke. He has, therefore, informed the Secretary of State and Conner that he will not qualify, and that the six Democratic Electors may fill the vacancy. It is the purpose of the six Electors to choose Conner, so that the Electors nominated by the Democratic Party of this State will cast the seven ballots for President Wilson.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO US.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck, Americans, Honored by the Academy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The French Academy in awarding the "Prix de Vertu" to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck for philanthropic work in France paid a glowing tribute to the generosity of private individuals in the United States during the present war. Frederic Masson speaking in the name of the French Academy said:

"Mr. and Mrs. Tuck are the first citizens of the United States who have been crowned by the French Academy since the institution of the Prix de Vertu. Breaking with century-old customs the academy for the first time has crowned both a foreign enterprise, namely, the International Committee of the Red Cross and a foreign name—that of Mr. and Mrs. Tuck, who for thirty years have been dispensing goods and works in our country without ostentation or seeking any recognition. My colleagues could not better honor our friends on the other side of the Atlantic than in awarding the prize to these two benefactors of France."

TWO PLATOONS FOR FIREMEN

Commissioner Adamson Opposed to System, but Aldermen May Try It.

The Welfare Committee of the Aldermen will recommend to the board at its meeting next Monday that the two platoon system be tried out in the Fire Department. The plan has been tried before and discarded, chiefly on account of its cost.

Under the present system, a fireman has one day off in every five. The two platoon system would provide for two shifts of firemen a day, each working twelve hours.

If the plan be adopted a test will be made by one battalion under a Deputy Chief for six months, at the end of which time Fire Commissioner Adamson will report results and costs to the board. It is understood that the Fire Commissioner is opposed to the two platoon system.

"Iphigenia" Sung to Big Audience.

Heard for only the third time in America after 187 years, Gluck's opera "Iphigenia in Tauris" was sung to a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening. Mme. Kurt reappeared in better voice, Miss Galli danced in Mr. Bodansky's interpolated episode from "Orpheus," and the others were Messrs. Sembach, Well, and Braun.

MAYOR MAKES PLEA FOR THE MAIL TUBES

Protests to Congress Against More Trucks to Add to the Dangers of New York Streets.

MAIL AUTO WORSE MENACE

Says Drivers Disobey Traffic Laws Under Immunities Assumed as Federal Servants.

Mayor Mitchel wrote to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, yesterday protesting against the bill now before the House to replace with auto vehicles most of the present pneumatic tube system for the transmission of mail. The Mayor pointed out that incalculable harm must inevitably be worked by such a measure "in making more acute and dangerous the traffic conditions, which already present a problem of alarming proportions." The advocates of the bill, the Mayor said, contend that the continuance of the tube service in its present form is not warranted by the cost.

The Mayor wrote that the leading commercial organizations of the city would argue against the proposed measure at the proper time, but he felt it his duty to emphasize one phase of the matter vitally affecting every inhabitant of the city—"the shortsightedness and folly of doing anything which must inevitably add to the great congestion of street traffic and the dangers resulting therefrom." The Mayor dwelt upon the number of street accidents, and said that last year 659 persons were killed and 23,000 injured, 281 of those killed being children. Of the killed 105 met death through motor trucks.

"Despite the fact that motor trucks number less than 2½ per cent. of the total vehicles," the Mayor wrote, "they were chargeable with more than 16 per cent. of the fatalities, a striking evidence of the dangerous character of that class of vehicles, among which are included mail trucks. This annual toll of human life in our city streets has excited public indignation and alarm. Constant and urgent appeals are made for measures of protection. Stringent traffic rules have been adopted, and 650 policemen have been assigned exclusively to the regulation of traffic. Every possible effort is put forth to restrict the speed of vehicles in the streets and to secure such regularity of movement as shall permit an even and orderly flow of traffic. By reason, however, of the enormous number of vehicles and the great population which daily use our streets, the situation is hard to cope with, and is becoming increasingly difficult."

The Mayor furnished statistics showing traffic congestion at various points in the city which will be affected by the discontinuance of the pneumatic tube service. The auto trucks used for carrying United States mails, 243 in number, he said, are the most difficult and obstructive factor in the entire problem. The Mayor described the manner of their operation as follows:

"Having right of way over other vehicles, they constantly disrupt and interfere with the regularity of movement which is the essence of successful traffic regulation. They turn out to either side as occasion may permit, passing around and in front of other vehicles, thereby impeding or stopping the movement of the latter. They force other vehicles to pull up short and turn out of the way. They proceed against the current of traffic in one-way streets, and often, if not habitually, exceed the speed limit.

"While nominally subject to the local laws, the knowledge that these mail trucks are in the service of the United States works an unconscious, but none the less real, influence upon the traffic officers, who are consequently reluctant to interfere with the apparent authority of the United States.

"In short, it may be safely said that each mail truck on the streets of New York, in its aspect as an ever present menace to life, limb, and property, is equivalent to at least ten ordinary commercial vehicles. The adding of one avoidable mail truck to traffic conditions in New York is the creation of an unwarrantable additional hazard to life and limb."

The Mayor said that the proposal of the Postmaster General as contained in the bill is sure to aggravate the situation and add materially to the present danger. He concluded:

"On behalf of the City of New York I protest against the enactment of a measure which adopts a policy of materialism and economy where the safety of men, women, and children is concerned—which, in spite of the forewarnings of those who must suffer the consequences, openly weighs the saving of dollars and cents against the greatly increased danger to human life.

"I therefore urge upon you that the pneumatic tube service now exists in this city be continued and that the bill now pending before Congress be amended to accomplish this result."

Wins Mail Chute Suit.

Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court decided yesterday that the American Mailing Device Corporation, makers of mail chutes, had infringed the patents owned by the Cutler Mail Chute Company. He enjoined the former company from selling any more chutes and ordered an accounting.

BETTER FULTON ST. TRANSIT

Williams and Prendergast Agree on Plan to Ease Brooklyn Crush.

The Brooklyn quarrel over the sort of transit there should be in lower Fulton Street is about to be composed through letters written by Controller Prendergast and President Timothy S. Williams of the B. R. T. to the Public Service Commission.

The suggestions are to connect the Fulton Street elevated at Cumberland Street with the subway to afford additional service to Manhattan through the Willoughby Street and Manhattan Bridge lines; construct in Willoughby Street a station for the shopping district; reconstruct the elevated from Ashland Place to Brooklyn Bridge for heavier trains; remove the elevated at Boerum Place into Adams Street, and clear up Borough Hall Park.

Mr. Prendergast told Chairman Straus that the changes would cost about $2,706,000.

President Williams suggested that the city should build the elevated express stations on the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza for third-track passengers on the Broadway line and bear the expense of the Ashland Place connection, and that not more than $1,600,000 of the total outlay should be chargeable to railroad construction.

REJECTS BULL APPRAISAL.

Surrogate Seeks True Value of London Underground Shares.

Surrogate Fowler refused yesterday to approve the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of William Lanman Bull, a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Edward Sweet & Co., who died on Jan. 2, 1914. The Surrogate sent the report back to the appraiser for additional evidence on the ground that a finding that 11,700 certificates of the Underground Railway of London were of only nominal value was not supported by facts, and that there was insufficient testimony to show why the decedent's interest in his firm, having a face value of $1,334,024, as shown by the books, had been reduced to $683,442.

The Surrogate was dissatisfied also with a finding that 5,602 voting certificates of the Norfolk & Southern Railway had no value.

$10,000 to American Bible Society.

The will of Annie M. Atwood, who died at Denver on Dec. 14, leaves $10,000 to the American Bible Society and $2,000 to the American Tract Society. The remainder of the estate goes to friends and relatives.

NEW JERSEY RECOUNT MAY MAKE HOUSE A TIE

Indications Are That Democrats Will Gain a Vote in the Third District.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 29.—Supreme Court Justice Kalisch this afternoon completed Monmouth County's recount in the fight for Representative for the Third District. The office is claimed by both Robert Carson, Republican, and Thomas J. Scully, Democrat. On the face of the returns in the three counties—Monmouth, Middlesex, and Ocean—Carson had a majority of 11.

The recount this afternoon in Monmouth County showed that Scully has gained 61 votes. Justice Kalisch will go to Toms River on Tuesday and pass upon the ballots of Ocean county in the same case. This will finish the work, as Middlesex has already been passed upon.

The indications are that Scully will be returned, but Justice Kalisch says he will not issue a certificate until the Court of Errors has passed upon the question whether he had jurisdiction to conduct the recount.

At present neither the Democratic nor the Republican party has a majority in the House. The division of the House is now estimated as: Republicans, 214; Democrats, 213; Independents, 2; Progressives, 2; Prohibitionist, 1; Socialist, 1; contested, 2. A majority is 218.

Scully's election would therefore give each major party the same number of votes.

FLY TO PHILADELPHIA TODAY

Twelve Machines in Postponed Trip Due to Start at 8:30 A. M.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 29.—The squadron flight by twelve Government aeroplanes from the Hempstead aviation field to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, which was postponed from Dec. 16, will start at 8:30 tomorrow morning. It will be under the auspices of the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps, and will allow several aviators to qualify for their reserve officers' flying certificate.

Captain J. E. Carberry will be flight commander, assisted by Captain W. G. Kilner. Captain Carberry's machine will be the first to take the air, and he will be followed by Captain Kilner, who will take as a passenger J. B. Stetson, Jr. The others will leave the field at intervals of two minutes. The order in which the others will start will be:

No. 3—Captain R. C. Bolling of the First Aero Company, N. G. N. Y.
No. 4—Lieutenant J. E. Miller of the First Aero Company.
No. 5—H. Salmon, private, First Aero Company.
No. 6—Lieutenant Norbert Carolin, First Aero Company.
No. 7—Lieutenant E. M. Bagnell, First Aero Company.
No. 8—Lieutenant D. Osborne, First Aero Company.
No. 9—Sergeant D. R. Noyes, First Aero Company.
No. 10—Lieutenant H. Blakely, First Aero Company, with C. H. Reynolds as passenger.
No. 11—T. C. Milliman, aviation instructor.
No. 12—A. L. Allan, formerly of the British Royal Flying Squadron.

The flight will be observed by Captain A. I. Rader, U. S. A., and Inspector C. T. Lyon of the First Aero Company, N. G. N. Y. The aviators will be the guests at dinner tomorrow night of the officers of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and will leave Philadelphia for Mineola at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

FILES ANSWER TO STRONG.

Charities Board Says His Recommendations Would Be Harmful.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—In its answer to the report of Charles H. Strong, Commissioner to investigate the State charities, which was filed with Governor Whitman on Tuesday, the State Board of Charities asserts that the findings are based upon incomplete or erroneous knowledge of the facts as to the supervision of institutions, and that they will be harmful to the charitable institutions of the State. A salaried board, such as Mr. Strong recommends, it is asserted, would surely lead to the control of charity by political exigencies.

Mr. Strong, it is asserted, fails to make clear the fact that since the Fiscal Supervisor's office was created the Boards of Managers of State charitable institutions have ignored their responsibilities and permitted the Fiscal Supervisor to determine the policies of their institutions. It is asserted that Commissioner Strong himself as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, and as President of that board, refused to conform to the recommendations of the State Board of Charities as to matters at that institution unless they were approved by the Fiscal Supervisor.

The State Board, in the answer, stands firmly by the private institutions whose methods were assailed in the course of the investigation. The work of these institutions, the State Board says, has constantly improved, and the services of the managers, officers, teachers, and others who are in charge are highly commended.

TAXES DRIVE RYAN OUT.

Financier, Leaving Virginia, Makes Washington His Legal Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29.—Thomas Fortune Ryan, the well-known financier, who was forced under the "Omitted Tax" act to pay $337,000 to the County and State in back taxes on omitted intangibles, has notified the Commissioner of Revenue of Nelson County that he has transferred his legal residence to Washington.

Mr. Ryan's transfer of residence will mean a tax loss of $80,000 annually to the State and county. Washington imposes no tax on intangible property. It is assumed that dissatisfaction with the "Omitted Tax" act and Virginia's intention to collect its tax on intangible property and income led Mr. Ryan to change his residence.

LIPPINCOTT BUILDING SOLD.

New Yorkers Get $4,200,000 for Property in Philadelphia.

Final papers were signed in New York yesterday in the sale of the old Lippincott property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, to the Fidelity Trust Company. The seller, the Broad Street Realty Company, principal stockholders of which are Mrs. Caroline Anderson, heiress to the Borden fortune, and James G. Millbank, both of this city, bought the property in 1905 from the Lippincott estate for $2,625,000 and disposed of it yesterday for $4,200,000.

At the expiration of the present leases on the property, which have about two years to run, the Fidelity will erect a twenty-story office building on the site with offices in it for the company's own use. Masten & Nichols acted for the sellers.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 75 cases of sardines.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FOREIGN TRADE HERE NOW $4,069,127,047

Year's Total for Port of New York Breaks Previous Record by $1,313,465,021.

HALF OF NATION'S BUSINESS

Unprecedented Volume of Exports Reaches $2,813,829,644 — Total Customs Receipts $155,106,943.

Breaking any previous record by $1,313,465,021, New York's foreign commerce in the calendar year ending today reached $4,069,127,047. This amount includes imports and domestic and foreign exports of merchandise, but does not take into account the inward and outward flow of gold and silver. With the total estimated foreign commerce of the entire United States for 1916 placed at approximately $8,000,000,000, it would appear that half of the country's import and export business in the twelve-month period had been transacted in this customs district.

Although the year's figures given out yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone at the Custom House were estimated as to December movements, J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician, was of the opinion that only very slight differences would be found when the final tabulation had been completed.

The outstanding feature of the year's port business was the unprecedented volume of exports, reaching a total, counting domestic and foreign merchandise, of $2,813,829,644, of which domestic merchandise, consisting in large part of war munitions, war supplies, and foodstuffs, amounted to $2,785,331,906. The so-called foreign exports passing through this port, comprising chiefly Canadian wheat, and other products of the Dominion, had a value of $28,497,738. Foreign exports, however, showed a material falling off when compared with 1915, due possibly to increased terminal facilities and more adequate tonnage available at Canadian ports.

Just what proportion of the year's exports, as well as their character, went to the Allies and to neutral countries did not appear in the tabulated report given out by the Collector. Last year, when exports mounted to what were then considered unheard of levels, New York's total foreign trade in merchandise reached $2,755,662,026, compared with $1,806,525,366 in 1914. Domestic exports from here in 1915 aggregated $1,742,208, while foreign shipments had a value of $40,558,102.

Domestic exports from New York for a single month were at high-water mark in August, when the outward movement reached $271,357,862, or at the rate of over $8,760,000 a day. The January shipments were the lowest for any month of the year, being set down at $171,711,968, while the estimated domestic exports for December were placed at $248,000,000.

Imports here in the year showed a tremendous gain over 1915, the official figures being $1,255,297,403, or an excess of $268,278,462 over one year ago, when merchandise entries were set down at $987,018,941. As England was the only belligerent nation to maintain anything like normal exports of manufactured products to this country, the bulk of this year's heavy imports was due to the increased demand on the part of American manufacturers for raw materials utilized in turning out war munitions and articles of peaceful commerce. Rubber, hides, raw sugar, and metals helped to swell the year's total of imports.

Duty collections for 1916 on imports were $153,211,939, against $140,992,297 in 1915. So-called miscellaneous receipts, such as tonnage dues, fees, and other charges due the revenue, amounted to $1,895,004, a slight gain over one year ago. Combining the duties and receipts, the Government's total revenue from the New York Customs district this year foated up $155,106,943, against $142,849,943 in 1915. As much of the foreign raw material used in domestic manufactures is duty free, the revenue collected was considered satisfactory when account was taken of the circumstance that the war had greatly curtailed Europe's imports of manufactured products, which pay in some instances 60 per cent. duty.

Gold and silver imports in 1916 totaled $80,685,222, compared with $174,064,156 in 1915, while the domestic export of the precious metals from New York in the twelve months reached $119,000,785, against $53,693,069 in 1915. Exports of foreign gold and silver through this port in the year reached a total of $23,782,696. In 1915 such exports were officially placed at $8,670,540. The above import figures do not include the unusually heavy importations of British and French gold received in New York by way of Canada to pay for war supplies ordered in this country.

Merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses in the local customs district in the year totaled $126,686,679, against $122,492,672 last year. It was pointed out yesterday at the Custom House that while the actual volume of business done at the port in the year was greatly in excess of 1915, the higher market prices prevailing the world over for commodities had been a large factor in swelling values of merchandise imported and exported.

Benedict Forms New Partnership.

Abraham Benedict has withdrawn from Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall and has entered into partnership with Adam K. Stricker, under the name of Benedict & Stricker, for the practice of law, with offices at 149 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one tub of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 350 cases of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

MRS. HARRIMAN'S 2 NAMES.

Sometimes Calls Herself "Mrs. E. Henry" and Sometimes "Mrs. E. H."

Curiosity and some doubt of identity have been caused by the appearance in print a number of times recently of the name E. Henry Harriman, the most recent occasion being in the announcement of the engagement of E. Roland N. Harriman to Miss Gladys C. C. Fries, when the bridegroom to be was described as the son of "the late E. Henry Harriman."

Inquiry made yesterday developed the fact that the widow of the railroad man sometimes, though not always, uses the name E. Henry Harriman. Her name has appeared in the Social Register for years as Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, and it was said at the offices of her husband's estate yesterday that, even before the death of Mr. Harriman, some of her visiting cards were engraved with this form of the name.

It was denied, however, that she had adopted "Mrs. E. Henry Harriman" as her sole designation or that she preferred her late husband to be mentioned always as Henry Harriman. No explanation of why she sometimes used one form of Mr. Harriman's name and sometimes another was offered. All references to Mr. Harriman at the estate offices, however, are made to "E. H. Harriman."

NEW BOISSEVAIN MEMORIAL.

President, Governor, and Mayor Are Invited to Attend.

Some 5,300 invitations have been issued for the memorial service to be held for Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, on New Year's afternoon at 4 o'clock. Among those invited are President and Mrs. Wilson, Governor and Mrs. Whitman, and Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel.

Flowers of yellow and white will mingle with decorations of evergreens in the chancel, and just outside the chancel will stand four suffrage banners which were used at the memorial service for Mrs. Boissevain in the rotunda of the National Capitol. Music will be provided by a vested choir, the organ, and a string quartet from the Metropolitan Opera House. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant will read a resolution and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of California will make an address. On the committee arranging the service are Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, and Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr.

ARCHBOLD CHILD'S FRIEND.

Kindergarten Association Recognizes Large Gifts and Interest.

John D. Archbold was disclosed yesterday, in resolutions adopted by the officers and managers of the New York Kindergarten Association, to have been during his life the greatest benefactor of that organization. After expressing sympathy with the family of Mr. Archbold, the resolutions recite that through the association he was "a most kind friend to thousands of little boys and girls who, but for his kindness and interest, would have had less fair beginnings in their lives."

In summing up his practical interest in the association, the resolutions noted that he gave the building at 524 West Forty-second Street, an endowment fund for running expenses, which was increased when the expense grew, and an endowed kindergarten in memory of his daughter, Frances Dana Walcott, and that his gifts totaled nearly a half million dollars.

Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs) and Mrs. Henry Dwight Sedgwick signed the resolutions.

Luncheon to Hugh M. Foster.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner, and the heads of Bureaus of the Health Department gave a luncheon yesterday to Hugh M. Foster, Secretary to the Commissioner, who resigns on Jan. 1 to act as Secretary of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association. Mr. Foster is to be succeeded by Samuel McAneny, a brother of George McAneny.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 30, 8S Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 30, 8S Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—No sailing at present.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post—Philadelphia,) Dec. 30
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post—Rochambeau, Dec. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.,)—Ascania ..... Dec. 30

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG TO LIVERPOOL

All American Steamers

"KROONLAND" Tuesday, **JANUARY 9,** 12 Noon
Built in Philadelphia.

"FINLAND" Tuesday, **JANUARY 23,** 12 Noon
Built in Philadelphia.

From Piers 61 and 62, North River, W. 32d and 23d Sts.

Other Sailings of American Steamers

"PHILADELPHIA,"	DEC. 30	"NEW YORK,"	JAN. 20
"ST. LOUIS,"	JAN. 6	"PHILADELPHIA,"	JAN. 27
"ST. PAUL,"	JAN. 13	"ST. LOUIS,"	FEB. 3

AMERICAN LINE, - 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
*ROCHAMBEAU
Monday, January 1, 3 P. M.
†ESPAGNE
Modern Express. Suites with baths
Saturday, January 6, 3 P. M.
*S. S. CHICAGO . Sat., Jan. 13, 3 P.M.
*One class cabin. †First and second class.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N.Y. Phone Broad 4900

BY SEA TO SAVANNAH
Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK.
Norwegian-America Line, 10 Bridge St., N. Y.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily, at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.
Eastern Steamship Lines—Metropolitan Line to Boston. Service temporarily discontinued. Lines from Boston to Portland, Bangor, St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon.
Philadelphia...Dec. 30 | St. Louis....Jan. 6

White Star Line
New York—Liverpool.
Inquire for Sailings, etc.
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
Frequent Sailings for
LIVERPOOL
FALMOUTH
LONDON
BRISTOL
For further information apply
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINES
SOUTH AMERICA
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS-MONTEVIDEO-BARBADOS
BUENOS AIRES
Vauban.....Jan. 6 | Vasari .....Feb. 3
Byron.....Jan. 20 | Verdi .....Feb. 17
LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD. - - 42 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines—Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines. Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 290 Broadway, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK.
Hellig Olav.....Jan. 31 | Frederik VIII.....Feb. 7
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA. Surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets..4:58|Moon sets..11:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:07	12:00	6:02	6:30
Governors Island	12:25	12:34	6:42	7:11
Hell Gate	2:31	2:40	8:28	8:52

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 29.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
SS St. Stephan, La Pallice, Dec. 18.
SS Lilleborg, Algiers, Dec. 8.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Dec. 26.
SS Silvershell, Bordeaux, Dec. 14.
SS Pietro, Norfolk, Dec. 28.
SS Comal, Tampa, Dec. 23.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Dec. 23.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Dec. 23.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Dec. 26.
SS George F. Paddlesford, Tampico, Dec. 19.
SS Zeta, Kirkwall, Nov. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Andania	London	Dec. 16
Ausonia	London	Dec. 17
Polyphemus	London	Dec. 10
Rokeby	Cardiff	Dec. 6
Alcor	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Inveran	Havre	Dec. 6
Oruro	Hull	Dec. 7
Alicante	Valencia	Dec. 11
Retlaw	Fowey	Dec. 13
Ruby	Gibraltar	Dec. 8
Maracaibo	San Juan	Dec. 23
Manchuria	London	Dec. 19
Admiralem	Lisbon	Dec. 11
Iowan	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 10
Navahoe	Madeira	Dec. 14
San Giorgio	Genoa	Dec. 13
Yselhaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 13
Jobshaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Ancon	Colon	Dec. 23
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Tatsumo Maru	London	Dec. 20
Belgier	Havre	Dec. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	Dec. 23

COUNTRY BANKS HOLD LARGEST RESERVES

Controller Emphasizes Reverse of Conditions Which Have Prevailed in the Past.

SURPLUS IS LARGEST EVER

National Banks on Nov. 17 Held $2,472,000,000 in Reserves, $185,000,000 More Than on March 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. — The strength of the national bank system is indicated by the fact that at the time of the last bank call, on Nov. 17, the total reserves amounted to $2,472,000,000, the largest known in the history of the country, and $185,000,000 more than shown by the preceding call on March 5, 1916. These reserves also are shown to be distributed throughout the country where they may be available in the emergency of any unforeseen commercial disturbance. The country banks held nearly one-half of the total amount.

In a statement given out today the Controller of the Currency emphasizes the geographical distribution of the currency of the country.

"Of the $2,472,000,000 of reserve," says the Controller, "the Central Reserve cities held $585,000,000; other Reserve cities, required by law to carry reserves amounting to 15 per cent. of deposits, held Nov. 17, 1916, 20.50 per cent., as compared with 24.68 per cent. a year ago. New York City held, Nov. 17, 1916, 21.07 per cent.; Chicago, 18.55 per cent.; St. Louis, 18.94 per cent.

"Other Reserve cities, required to carry 15 per cent. of deposits, held 24.88 per cent., compared with 27.39 per cent. November, 1915, while country banks, required to carry only 12 per cent. of deposits, held 27.80 per cent., or considerably more than double the amount required, as compared with 24.96 per cent. in November, 1915.

"The reserves in the big centres are scant, in the country banks superabundant, thus reversing the conditions which have generally prevailed in the past.

"By geographical divisions, the New England States held, of the total reserves, $159,000,000, Eastern States $941,000,000, Southern States $326,000,000, Middle States $608,000,000, Western States $237,000,000, Pacific States $205,000,000, and Alaska and Hawaii $2,000,000.

"By geographical divisions, the money carried in their own vaults or with the Federal Reserve banks, was: New England States, $91,000,000; Eastern States, $715,000,000; Southern States, $127,000,000; Middle States, $338,000,000; Western States, $76,000,000, and the Pacific States, $80,000,000. The total reserve held by all banks in vaults or with Federal Reserve banks was $1,437,000,000.

"As the aggregate reserves which the national banks were required to hold in their own vaults, or with the Federal Reserve banks, or with reserve agents, amounted to only $1,456,000,000, it will be seen that all but $19,000,000 of the $1,035,000,000 of reserves held with approved reserve agents in the reserve and central reserve cities, were surplus or excess reserves. Therefore, if Congress should see proper to require national banks at this time to carry their reserves all of their reserves in their own vaults or with the Federal Reserve banks instead of waiting until Nov. 16, 1917, as the law now provides, to make the transfer of the balance with reserve agents, this could be done readily without disturbance or discomfort.

"On Nov. 17, 1916, the national banks held $1,016,000,000 of reserves in excess of the amount required. Of this surplus or excess reserve, the three Central Reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis held $71,000,000, other reserve cities $288,000,000, and country banks $657,000,000. This surplus exceeded by $28,000,000 the greatest surplus ever previously shown by the national banks, the excess reserve shown March 7, 1916, being $988,000,000, which was the greatest up to that time. Of the above surplus, the banks carried in their own vaults and with their Federal Reserve banks $153,000,000, the balance of the surplus, amounting to $863,000,000, being carried with other national banks in Reserve and Central Reserve cities.

"The $1,016,000,000 surplus or excess reserve was distributed by geographical divisions as follows: New England States, $59,000,000, 59 per cent. in excess of requirements; Eastern States, $272,000,000, 41 per cent. in excess of requirements; Southern States, $170,000,000, 127 per cent. above amount required; Middle States, $245,000,000, 67 per cent. in excess of amonut required; Western States, $145,000,000, 158 per cent. in excess of requirements; Pacific States, $115,000,000, 127 per cent. over requirements, and Alaska and Hawaii, $1,000,000, 164 per cent. in excess of requirements."

GOLD IMPORTS FOR YEAR NOW REACH $684,700,000

By Far the Largest Amount Received in U. S. in One Year —$8,000,000 More Deposited.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $8,000,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday, a shipment from Ottawa. This brought the total of imports for the week in behalf of the British Treasury up to $53,600,000, including the $33,000,000 in coin brought in on Thursday.

The inflow of the week carried the total of the year's imports to $684,700,000, by far the greatest amount of gold to enter the United States in a single year. The heavy expansion of shipments since last Monday was taken in banking circles as an indication that the British authorities are planning to continue sending gold here on an enormous scale.

The movement of United States gold coin to Argentina was resumed through the withdrawal of $1,900,000 from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Buenos Aires on the next steamer. The shipper was understood to be a downtown trust company. Word was received from Boston that the National Shawmut Bank was preparing to send $850,000 in gold to its Buenos Aires correspondent. Owing to the profit which lies in South American shipments because of the present premium on exchange at this centre, further shipments are expected as rapidly as they can be arranged for on neutral steamers.

BARS THE WESTERN UNION.

Arkansas Revokes Charter, but Company Gets Restraining Order.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29.—The charter of the Western Union Telegraph Company was revoked and the company prohibited from doing business in this State by an order issued by the Secretary of State today. A restraining order prevented the revocation from going into effect was obtained at once by the company in the Federal District Court. It will be argued next Tuesday.

Revocation of the Western Union's charter was the outgrowth of a suit brought by William Overman of Hot Springs, asking damages for alleged nondelivery of a message. The company obtained a removal of the case from the State to the Federal Court, which is forbidden by State statute under penalty of loss of the right to do business in Arkansas.

Receiver for Dry Goods Company.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Henry S. Caulfield was today appointed receiver for the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, one of the oldest wholesale dry goods houses in the Southwest and having a capitalization of about $3,500,000. The receivership suit was brought by minority stockholders. The liquidation has been in progress nearly two years.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS. — Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Pa.—Mr. Lloyd open for jobs of cloth and plush coats; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Lavis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square. Call Saturday morning.

COATS.—500 wanted, $7.50; spot cash for only high-grade merchandise. For immediate action phone Murray Hill 7278.

MACHINE.—Open to buy round wheel cloth-cutting machine. 79 5th Av., Room 1,418.

SERGE, Botany white, will pay cash. Phone Madison Square 4360.

WAISTS.—Contractor for fine cotton waists. Telephone Chelsea 4055 for appointment.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, plushes, velours, broadcloths to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs in Esquimette plush coats; sacrificed below cost. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—200 plush coats to close out cheap. F. J. Gelfond, 31 West 28th.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juillard & Co. style 54,221, navy, nigger brown, plum, and Burgundy; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juillard & Co. style 54,240, navy and black; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring, size O, black, white, carded; $6.50 great gross. 5893 Franklin.

SUITS, poplins, broadcloths, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted by a large popular-priced skirt house to call on office trade and city department stores; this territory is not covered and is still open for a live-wire young man; salary and commission to right party; give particulars. M 86 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday .....4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Could Not Save on Paper.

In the effort to reduce his paper charges, a ribbon manufacturer hit on the plan of using the usual grade of paper in which the ribbon is wound only on the last foot or so and an inferior grade for the rest. This, he figured, would save quite an item of expense, as a cheaper quality of paper would constitute the greater part of that used to put between the layers of ribbon. It turned out, however, that the grafting of the better grade of paper on the cheaper was not a success, because it broke and gave the ribbon winders trouble.

***

Distributing Their Sales.

Not a few houses in the dress goods trade have hit upon a policy of selling that is designed to insure them against loss in case of any decline in values. It is not the general feeling in the market that a decline will come, but these sellers are of the opinion that it is best to be on the safe side. The plan is to distribute their sales to as many firms as possible instead of confining their production to just a few. In this way, should there be some cancellations over the greater part of the business taken by the mills will be held. Another benefit stated is that more customers can be gained who will probably stick along with the mill, even when normal conditions return.

***

Duty on Cotton Chenille Mats.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday, in overruling a protest by E. Wedemann held that Congress, in framing the present tariff law, intended that a bath mat made of cotton chenille should pay duty at 35 per cent. under the provision for "all articles manufactured of cotton chenille," rather than at 25 per cent. as claimed under Paragraph 264, specifically naming "bath mats." Judge Cooper said that a general provision prevailed over an eo nomine one if Congress so intended. He held that Congress, having re-enacted in Paragraph 258 the provision for "all articles manufactured of cotton chenille," adopted the construction put upon that term by the courts under the prior tariff acts.

***

Will Spend $2,000,000 Here.

About $2,000,000 worth of Spring merchandise will be ordered in this market by the 65 buyers of the J. C. Penny Company, Inc., who will arrive here on Feb. 1. They will buy goods for the 175 stores which will make up the Penny chain by that time, 50 of which will be opened in the course of the next few weeks. Michigan and Texas are the new States in which stores will be opened, making a total of 22 States in which the company is represented. The Directors of the company will leave this city on Jan. 7 to attend the annual conference of Directors, stockholders and store managers, which will take place in Salt Lake City, beginning Jan. 15. They will visit various stores of the company on the way. The conference will last about two weeks, but will be finished in time to let the buyers reach this city by Feb. 1. A special train will be chartered from Salt Lake City to St. Louis for their benefit, and possibly from the latter city to New York.

***

What the Shoe Styles Will Show.

Indications in the shoe trade for the coming season show that buck, castor, and suede shades will be popular in women's footwear of colored kid, according to a bulletin of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of New York City. The bulletin also says that handsome effects will be shown in cloth tops, which will give a delightful change from the stereotyped styles that have been so much in vogue in the last several months. White canvas and white leather shoes will also be in great favor. Prices are said to be unsettled, with every indication of going higher.

***

Spring Shades in Hosiery.

Among the shades that will be used to make up the Spring lines of women's high-priced novelty silk hose are suede, fawn, 'smoke" gray, oyster white and cocoa. There is also a possibility of a revival of champagne, which was ofered last year but fell by the wayside. The first-named colors are being put in work by one of the best-known manufacturers for March 15 delivery. One maker of these goods, whose products show no difference in weight between Spring and Fall lines, is so far sold ahead at the present time that no salesmen will be sent out after new business until some time in April.

***

Crude Rubber Prices Close Firm.

The year in the crude rubber market is closing very quietly so far as buying and selling are concerned, but there is little fault to be found with the firmness of prices. After quite some time on the under side, prices on the plantation grades are now higher than those asked for the best Brazilian rubbers. Yesterday both first latex and smoked sheets were quoted at 79 cents a pound, spot, and 78 cents for January delivery. For up-river fine 78½ cents was asked for quick shipment and 78 for forward positions. A firmer tone was held at 53½ cents, while the quotation on upper Caucho ball was 54 cents.

***

Gray Goods Demand Fair.

The last full business day of 1916 did not produce a great deal of feature for the gray goods market. The demand was only fair, and the day's aggregate sales apparently did not run very high. Further sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported for nearby delivery from certain first hands at 7½ cents, though it was said in other quarters that the general market had not yet got that high. First and second hand business was done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 6½ cents for next month's delivery, though a limited business was reported from first hands at an eighth higher. Odd lots of sheetings were bought by the bag trade, no single construction getting a great amount of attention. Closing mill prices were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s..7 10/16c 38½-inch, 64-60s..7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....9½ 38½-inch, 64-56s..7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....8½ 38½-inch, 60-52s..7c
39-inch, 56-44s....6½ 38½-inch, 60-48s..6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..7¾ 27-inch, 64-60s....5½c

*Asked.

***

Sales Will Be Fewer.

If they act on the advice of many clothing manufacturers, the retail clothiers will either hold no clearance sales this season or restrict the amount of their reduced stock considerably. In view of the fact that there has been a marked gain in value in garments that were bought early in the season, the manufacturers can see no reason why the retailers should not get full prices for what they have on hand. Anything of a staple character, it is said, can very easily be carried over if necessary and will bring full value next year.

***

Still Want Dollar Corsets.

Although the corset manufacturers thought it would be the better policy to retain their quality standards and raise prices on their popular makes, there is still a demand for dollar corsets in preference to those selling at $1.25. Women, it appears, are willing to have a little less quality if they have only to pay the old price. In spite of this whimsical condition, the manufacturers claim that the average price paid for corsets these days is about that of former years. In one prominent establishment the increase is put at $5 more a dozen.

CRUDE OIL UP TO $2.85.

Reaches Highest Prices Yet Quoted as Result of Continued Demand.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The highest price ever quoted for Pennsylvania crude oil was announced by the principal purchasing companies today, when, through an advance of 10 cents a barrel, the quotation reached $2.85. Other grades were each advanced 5 cents, as follows: Mercer Black, $2.30; Corning, $2.25; Cabell, $2.22; Somerset, $2.05. There was no change in Ragland, which continued to sell at 95 cents.

The advance was brought about by the continued demand of refiners, who declare that there is an abundance of oil above ground, but producers are holding it for still higher prices. Some of them are quoted as declaring that not until $3 oil has been reached will they release their stocks.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 29.—General increases in the price of crude oil were announced by companies with headquarters in Houston. The Gulf Pipe Line Company, after announcing a ten-cent increase yesterday of Gulf oil, today advanced the price another 10 cents, effective tomorrow. Spindle Top is posted at $1.05, Edgerly at 95 cents, and all other gulf coast fields at $1.

Corporate Stock Issues Ended.

The Board of Estimate completed yesterday its work of the year in the authorization of corporate stock. Authorization was made for the issuing of such stock in the amount of $150,000 for the construction of an incinerator plant at Flushing, $80,000 for repaving the Brooklyn Bridge, $1,000,000 for the completion of buildings on Randall's Island for the Home and School of Feeble-Minded Children, $400,000 for the completion of buildings at New Hampton, N. Y., under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction, and $105,000 to complete the construction of the Sea View Hospital on Staten Island. All other requests by department heads or corporate stock for authorization were placed on file without prejudice until next year.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ARKIN DRESS COMPANY, INC.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against the Arkin Dress Company, Inc., manufacturer of dresses at 31 East Thirty-first Street. Judge Mayer appointed Maurice L. Shaine receiver. Liabilities are said to be $50,000 and assets $5,000.

MARCUS JEWELRY SHOP, INC.—Judge Mayer has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 18 against the Marquisee Clothes Shop, Inc., of 77 Nassau Street, on consent of creditors.

MORRIS PASINKOFF.—Judge Mayer has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 16 against Morris Pasinkoff, dealer in cloaks and suits at 123 Division Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

DAVID DIAMOND, dealer in fur trimmings at 34 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $17,812 and assets $2,534.

SOL LEVY, clothing manufacturer at 603 Broadway, with retail stores at 1,695 Broadway and 2,914 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $13,871 and assets $4,804.

PACIFIC COAST CASUALTY COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed John C. Lynch ancillary receiver for the property in this city of the Pacific Coast Casualty Company of California on application of Daniel Combe on a claim of $3,500. Mr. Lynch was appointed receiver in California on Dec. 6. The liabilities are said to amount to more than $400,000 and assets $300,000. The company has been in liquidation for the last two years.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 260 business failures in the United States during the week, against 285 in the preceding week and 287 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1916. The Middle States had 62, New England 31, Southern 61, Western 56, and Pacific States 27, and Far Western 23. Canada had 22, against 23 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Arthur J. Wellington of Newton, manager; liabilities $146,926, assets $5,154.

A petition has been filed against Herman W. Schatzel, trading as the Sylph Manufacturing Co. of Boston.

A petition has been filed against James H. Morris and Vincent A. Rice, trading as Morris & Rice, Lawrence.

Referee Warner of Middlesex County has appointed Henry J. Eygen receiver for persons in charge of People's Department Store, Inc., of Cambridge.

Schedules of Israel Sternberg, clothing and shoe dealer, 976 Washington Street, Roxbury, disclosed liabilities of $8,443 and assets uncertain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—William H. Goodwin, general merchant of Rockford, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $10,050.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Attini Mahas Co.—City of N. Y.....$123.83
Acorn Web Mills, Inc.—Same.....123.83
American Burial Co.—Same.....123.83
American Ticket & Specialty Printing Co.—Same.....123.83
American Grand Rapids Furniture Corporation—Same.....334.98
Baby Engine Co.—Same.....123.83
Brenstein & Brown, Inc.—Same.....123.83
Bassett Chipa Co.—Same.....123.83
Bon Ton Co. of N. Y.—Same.....334.98
Brindley Co.—Same.....334.98
Cerf, Jules C.—Same.....334.98
Cusack, Ella M.—Same.....334.98
Curley, Edmund J.—Same.....123.83
Credit News Registry—Same.....123.83
Consolidated Provision Co.—Same.....334.98
Cohn, Andrew J.—Same.....334.98
Cohn, Charles—Same.....334.98
Cement Appliance Co.—Same.....334.98
Dale, Frederick S.—Same.....334.98
Delmo Co.—Same.....123.83
Fleigaach & Co.—Same.....123.83
Dri Crete, Inc.—Same.....123.83
Elite Washable Suit Co.—Same.....334.98
Eastman, Charles—Same.....123.83
Esterson, George F.—Same.....123.83
Feldman, Samuel—Same.....334.98
Facile Window Co., Inc.—Same.....123.83
Federal Supplies Co., Inc.—Same.....123.83
Farman Auto Co. of America—Same.....123.83
Greek-American Trading Co.—Same.....123.83
Grand Union Paper Co., Inc.—Same.....123.83
Harbor Contracting Co.—Same.....123.83
Harvey & Watts Co.—Same.....123.83
Hines, James J.—Same.....123.83
Himmelstein, Samuel—Same.....123.83
Horton & Jove, Inc.—Same.....123.83
John C. Hopkins & Co.—Same.....123.83
Philip Goldston, Inc.—Same.....334.98
Aronoff, Hyman—M. Sugar.....659.70
Anderson, Arlington R.—Mutitt.....111.20
Allaire Paint Co., Inc.—Brown & Bigelow.....122.92
Ancient Order of Hibernians of N. Y. County and National Surety Co.—P. Gallagher.....124.18
Same—Harringbone Metal Lath Co., costs.....210.00
Baker, John C.—J. Y. Schooner.....619.72
Boylan, John—F. S. Brown, et al.....130.40
Berry, Harris—M. J. Fitzgerald Co.....856.20
Bustanoby Jacques—H. Matheson.....570.80
Bloch, Louis—P. Rhinelander.....193.90
Burkander, William and Anna L. Healy—John A. Wood & Son Co., Inc.....388.64
Bernstein, Abraham—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....108.88
Bunnell, James E.—Gabriel.....206.54
Barrett, Michael F.—S. Baumohl.....1,111.90
Chalms, George S.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.....240.54
Collard, Maud V.—E. M. Hussey.....108.11
Driscoll, David—American Hardware Corporation of N. Y.....225.21
Denbrosky, Morris—D. Lieberman.....167.65
De Luise, Joseph and Alfred, admrs.—Same, costs.....108.63
Friedman, Solomon—Hudson View Construction Co., Inc.....183.96
Fucey, Joseph—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....144.28
George Hughes & Sons, Inc.—Hodges Fibre Carpet Co., Inc.....113.98
Grening, Paul—Cauchios Coffee Co., Inc.....129.90
Gallo, Arthur—L. H. Nessler.....169.91
Giovannettone, Anthony or Tony—G. Manganaro & Co.....168.39
Same—MacNutt & Steiner.....166.98
Green, Celia, and Sam Ausjander—L. Markels.....178.81
Gibson Refrigerator Co.—Dispatch Stables, Inc.....257.17
Haskell Electric Contracting Co. and Herman Haskell—N. F. Findley.....115.68
Herman J. Kumberger Co., Inc.—Fairchild Cos.....209.79
Hoffman, C. Walter—F. Buetzer.....762.91
Harris, Charles K.—E. Laska, costs...116.45
Jacobson, Harry—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....137.68
Kalin, Max—A. C. Riego.....126.92
Kingscar Realty Co., Inc.—Charles K. Barnum & Son, Inc.....239.53
Kirschner, Samuel—M. Eisenberg.....275.65
Kimball, Francis H.—B. Altman & Co.....114.43
Lutz, Ferdinand—A. Giovannettone.....242.41
Lake, W. Irving—J. G. Osgood.....215.39
Lappeus, Leon or Boyertown Burial Casket Co., Inc.....127.97
Louis Maisner, Inc.—Cory & Reynolds Co.....116.29
Marsh, Arnie M.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....206.28
McKenzie, Edw. T. and Olga—G. P. White.....3,864.41
Max Newman Co., Inc.—Philip Rhine, Inc.....531.11
Milane Mfg. Co., Inc.—Milady Underwear Co., Inc.....192.76
Maily, Richard M.—J. Brennan.....151.91
Morgenthau, Eugene—Corn Exchange Bank.....3,278.64
McCloskey, Geo. H.—C. H. Foley.....216.40
Mirantz, Julius — Monroe County National Bank.....1,204.14
Marasco, Chas. J.—J. F. Morgan.....166.09
National Surety Co. and Joseph Diotto —People, &c.....1,000.00
Murphy, John T.—et al.—A. C. Valentine.....302.41
Pogadiotes, George—S. Manolakes.....104.65
Peare, Geo. R.—Dunham Realty Corp.....156.01
Purcell, Mary—M. A. O'Reilly.....209.71
Peerless Motor Specialty Co., Inc.—Fort Pitt Spring Mfg. Co.....218.77
Prudential Cloak and Suit Co., Inc.—M. Neumark.....307.49
Pikeway Realty Corp.—F. C. Bartsch...539.91
Pizo, Barnet—A. L. Kass.....139.15
Patterson, Ellis—C. E. Byrne.....1,000.41
Robert, Max—Rekaire & Co., Inc.—Underwood Typewriter Co.....208.96
R. L. Lunch Co., Inc.—Blue Valley Butter Co.....137.86
Rubin, David—Abraham Katz & Co., Inc.....144.79
Rattray, Robert J.—J. S. Hopkins.....117.18
Rauch, Moses B. or Benedict—N. E. Williams.....396.44
Schear, Celin—Berg Bros.....116.09
Sutphin, William L. — W. H. Hussey Co.....227.28
Schmolck, Elizabeth T.—J. W. Carrell.....200.91
Sorecht, Augustus R.—Studebaker Corp. of America.....151.30
Schechtman, Joseph—B. Palmieri, costs.108.39
Schechtman, William, by guardian—Same, costs.....109.09
Spriggs, James C. and Carroll—Lecouver Press Co.....240.77
Solomon, Estella G.—Carroll Disters.....104.81
Sewell, Henry R.—University Garage...206.36
Smith, Ralph O.—R. Schaaff & Co.....333.84
Velvet Max—Gude Bros. Kieffer Co.....262.13
Watson, Walter R.—H. L. Mitchell et al.....412.59
Waldman, Samuel and Nathan—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York.....133.07
White, Edmond P.—Portage Rubber Co.226.80
Walsh & Hartwig, Inc.—Abendroth Bros.....1,044.09
Zucca, Emil—J. L. Beer et al.....330.27
Zeisel, Albert—M. H. Harris.....110.91

In Bronx County.

Conti, Thomas O., and Alexander Veretatel—Society of the N. Y. Hospital..$335.75
Frothingham, Arthur—E. J. Ahlitzer...479.02
International R. Co.—Same.....203.78
Kammers, Regina—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....57.72
Leventhal, Charles—C. Wagner.....130.22
Ritter, Jacob—A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Co.....840.26
Malley, Peter J.—T. E. Nolan.....17,665.42
Malatesta, John B.—Wonham, Sanger & Bliss, Inc.....499.56
Prince, Joseph, and Max Paul—J. Warren.....52.65
Rosenbaum, Max, and Aaron Singer—M. Cohen.....148.76
Sprague, Walter—H. J. Conroy.....36.46
Valentine Construction Co.—J. W. Blaisdell et al.....581.27
Virgilio, Salvatore—G. Reifel.....107.21
Weinjahn, Adolph—W. G. Hollrock.....139.84

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Harty, Charles E.—E. Spector, Dec. 27, 1916.....$600.00
Linch, George W., receiver—H. B. Holmes, Feb. 18, 1915.....423.88
Le Vien, Mary—M. Schwartz, May 23, 1916.....477.41
McNally, Anna—A. Guerra, Oct. 13, 1916.....1,682.88
Same—Same, Dec. 27, 1916.....1114.83
Naizberg, Louis—A. Langer, July 12, 1915.....240.70
Manhattan Beach Estate Ins.—Travelers Ins. Co., Sept. 26, 1916.....379.73
Manhattan Beach Estates—John Guinan Contracting Co., Sept. 25, 1916.....1,748.32
Duvinage, Pierre—R. Pavella, Feb. 20, 1915.....278.65
Schuman, Nathan, and Florence Gray—People, &c., Sept. 8, 1916.....500.00
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York—C. Marshall, Oct. 14, 1915, vacated.....280.41
Goetin, Tristram R.—I. Richards, Dec. 24, 1912.....442.53
Same—L. Richards, Dec. 24, 1912.....1,740.00
Deimel, Francis and Robert—Union Square Bank, July, 1902.....243.41
Jennings, Oliver G.—S. J. Von Der Lin, Nov. 20, 1916.....750.62
Matt, Lawrence M.—C. Gartner, Oct. 1, 1915.....206.19
Tiffany, Anne—Dunstan, Inc., Dec. 19, 1916.....232.14
Welch, John J.—Brooklyn Bank in the City of New York, Feb. 8, 1913.....317.61
Schnee, Berthold—R. Flaum, April 1, 1911, released.....188.50
Harry Von Tilzer Music Pub. Co.—I. F. Favor, Dec. 26, 1916, canceled.....338.47
Same—Same, Dec. 26, 1916, canceled...233.50
Katz, Charles—R. Cohn, Nov. 4, 1916, canceled.....5,616.02
Banco Comercial de Costa Rica—H. Rottenberg, Jan. 20, 1916.....229.04
Scheffer, Gordon L.—J. M. Walsh, May 11, 1914.....723.32
T. H. Simonson & Son Co.—M. Hartell, Feb. 9, 1914.....2,301.15
Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.—Rubber and Celluloid Harness Trimming Co., Dec. 26, 1916.....151.64
Barnett, Abraham M.—M. J. Bernstein, April 12, 1911.....102.34
Same—S. Tenenbaum et al., March 17, 1916.....151.55
Rosenbaum, Abraham and Beasie—J. Cohen et al, Dec. 13, 1916.....265.59
Wiederschall, Max—L. Schulman et al, Dec. 27, 1916, vacated.....1,587.40
Brown, David and Rose—M. Dwaskin et al., Nov. 14, 1916.....132.90

In Bronx County.

Mafilton, Virginia—G. V. Halley, Nr., Nov. 2, 1916.....$90.72

FEARS A LABOR SHORTAGE.

Banker Predicts Difficulties Here at End of War.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistic Association, and the American Association for Labor Legislation held the final sessions of their convention today at Ohio State University. Problems likely to arise in this country following the war in Europe and labor problems were discussed.

George E. Roberts of the National City Bank of New York addressed the American Economic Association. In discussing the situation of the United States at the close of the European war with special reference to the gold supply, he said:

"We shall have capital after the war but we shall not have labor enough to employ it. The labor of Europe and the capital of America will have to be brought together. Conditions seem to favor the transfer of capital, in the form of gold, to Europe rather than the removal of the population from Europe to America."

Mr. Roberts in discussing the Federal Reserve act, said:

"In their anxiety to decentralize the banking business the authors of this act neglected to centralize the gold reserves, which is the most important requisite of a reserve system. The result is that while the country's stock of gold has increased from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 by approximately $400,000,000 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, upon which the demand for gold export must inevitably fall, has gained less than $5,000,000, and all the Federal Reserve Banks together have gained less than $132,000,000.

"The general monetary situation, the transfer of gold to the bank reserves of the United States and other countries, and the increased use of paper money in Europe, undoubtedly have and will continue to have, an influence for higher prices."

DRY GOODS BUYERS ACTIVE.

Making Preparations for the January Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week is in equal volume to the corresponding period of a year ago. Many large buyers have attended the market during the week in preparation for January sales. Reports from over the country indicate that retailers have had an excellent holiday business. Collections are in excess of the same period last year."

TRADE WITH NICARAGUA.

This Country Can Increase It Much, Says Consul Gamon.

American exporters ought to show greater interest in the Central American markets, in the opinion of John A. Gamon, United States Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua, who spent yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He conferred with business men interested in trade in his district, and will also be at the bureau's office today for the same purpose.

"With Central America at our backdoor, so to speak," said Consul Gamon, "and a natural market for American products, it seems a pity that domestic exporters do not evince wider interest in the countries making up this section, and put more energy into trade drives. The total foreign trade of Nicaragua for the calendar year 1915 was $7,726,420, over 50 per cent. of which was with the United States.

"At the present time," continued the Consul, "there is a market in Nicaragua for American cotton goods, ready-made cotton clothing, sugar and coffee sacks, cutlery, chemicals, medicines, cosmetics and toilet supplies, soap, paper, glass, enamelware, spirits, wines, malt liquors, and candles. While England supplies about all the cotton thread used in Nicaragua, it would seem American manufacturers should be able to get some of this business. Before the war, German hardware predominated, but the market is cleaned out of this now. England is keeping up her cotton goods imports in a remarkable manner."

LITTLE BOARD CELEBRATES.

Consolidated Exchange Holds Its Annual Holiday Jollification.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange held its annual holiday celebration yesterday, aided by music supplied by the Twenty-second Regiment Band. The musicians took their places on a raised dais at the Broad Street side of the big room at 1 o'clock, and thereafter the brokers did very little business. The New Year's spirit moved them to hold one parade after another around the floor, and any member who tried to pay serious attention to the quotation boards was dragged along in the processions.

The board room was decorated with long streamers of evergreen, while red roses played their part in brightening the corners and posts. The families of many members appeared to watch the jollification, and passersby on Broad and Beaver Streets gathered in groups to hear the military music. The celebration was in charge of a committee consisting of E. Mattern, Jr., L. N. Norris, and W. S. Silkworth.

Ex-Judge Seabury Forms Law Firm

Ex-Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will open a law office at 120 Broadway. His associates will be William M. Seabury, Albert P. Massey, son-in-law of the late Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, and John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue. The new firm will be known as Seabury, Massey & Lowe.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Stull-MacCallum-Wilcoxon Company, dry goods commission merchants, are now located at 70 and 72 Franklin Street, directly opposite their old location. In their new quarters they have nearly three times the floor space they had in the old.

The annual meeting of the Corset Manufacturers' Association, to be followed by a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, will be held on Feb. 21.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; J. Rogers, gloves; 432 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Kumfort Garment Co.; J. Bloom, mfrs. children's wash suits; 200 8th Av.; Lindenmeyer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; A. D. Friedman, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 997 Hubert, boys' clothing, girls' wear; 220 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend & G. Whitney Co.; H. Westwood, domestics, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Hager, ready-to-wear; 225 Spring.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Smith, Brenneman Co.; A. M. Brenneman, clothing, shoes, hats, toilet, leather goods; Imperial.

LOWELL, Mass.—Lowell Textile Co., G. Store; H. Bergen, gen'l mdse.; York.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; V. C. Hamilton, shoes; 22 E. 17th.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Goldsmith & Son; J. Buxbaum, men's clothing; 1,150 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—W. E. Pitts; dry goods, gen'l mdse.; Aldemarle.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Devoy & Co.; A. N. Brown, women's muslin underwear, waists; 23 E. 26th.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Portsmouth Hat Co.; H. Rowland, men's hats; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Miss E. Van Auken, toilet, fancy goods, notions, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. M. Morris, millinery; 853 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—C. H. Heer D. G. Co.; W. Brownlow, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; L. F. Anathan, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th; Breslin.

ST. ROBERT, Mo.—Jones, Payne Hat Co.; C. W. Dean, hats, caps; Imperial.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley D. G. Co.; W. W. Layens, furs, goods, gloves, neckwear; 315 5th Av.; Albemarle.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kraft Bros. Co.; W. B. Kraft, carpets, furniture; Imperial.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Central Store Co.; W. H. Toulmin, ready-to-wear; Navarre.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

to retail at 25c & 50c.

Silk Sachet and Vanity Bags

Immediate Delivery.

Falcon Mfg. Co., 16 W. 19 St.

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COATS to close out before moving. Pile Fabrics, Wool Velours, Cloths $3.25 up. KLEPPER BROS., 56 E. 11th St.

COATS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Barnard Bloom & Bro., 14 E. 33d St.

CIGAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antomette
TRY ONE
Made By E. KLEINERT & CO.-NY
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
10¢ and UP

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. Spring 3260

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COMMERCIAL BANKERS
25 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3300.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

B

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AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

New Income Tax Law
And Estate Tax Law

We have prepared for the use of our customers a new edition of our income tax booklet which contains an analysis of and comments on the new Income Tax Law, together with the full text of the statute in convenient form. This booklet also contains an analysis of and comments on the Federal Inheritance Law, recently enacted. We shall be pleased to send to investors on request a copy of this booklet.

Ask for Booklet No. 12

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Year Closed with Quiet Session, in Which Prices Went Down, Then Up.

There is a tradition in the Street that the eve of a holiday should not see new commitments entered into, and, with the world situation likely to be changed overnight by new turns in the peace discussions, there was abundant reason for the rather quiet session which rounded out the Stock Exchange year yesterday. The opening was made at lower levels, with many issues selling under their lowest prices on Thursday, and the tenor of the morning news was such that traders were more inclined to sell than to buy stocks. Steel, which had closed at 105, opened at 103¾ and sold off to 103⅝, and this about expressed the prevailing attitude of the professionals toward the market.

Prices strengthened easily in the afternoon, presumably on short covering, for little new business came in from the public. The failure of the railroad conferees to reach an understanding, fresh hints of a possible break between this country and Germany over the latter's submarine plans, and the aggravated situation in Mexico all had a part in keeping down the volume of business.

Gradually, but inevitably, the country is coming around to the view that the period of extraordinary earnings from war business is drawing to a close, and security holders are groping around for tangible indications of the probable effect of peace on the country's industries.

It will not be surprising if the next upward movement is based on the peace argument, for there is ample reason to believe that business, as a whole, will be benefited by every day that the great struggle is shortened by the exchanges now taking place between the two parties. The progress of the peace discussions has been discouraging so far, but it is by no means certain that the differences cannot be bridged in time to make good Lord Kitchener's early prediction that the war would last three years. That the coming of peace will necessitate great readjustments in this country's affairs there can be no doubt, but that business is to flatten out because the European nations have finished with war is a foolish assumption. A return of prices to what may be considered a normal level should greatly stimulate demand, both at home and abroad. There are many large enterprises which have been held back by the prohibitive, to them, prices of steel and copper, and the vast amount of munitions business placed here has not been obtained without the sacrifice of other business which would have been available had the agricultural and manufacturing activities of Europe not been curtailed. Strengthened by the change in the trade balance, particularly in the invisible balance, and with industry speeded up to new capacity, it will be strange if the United States cannot meet the other great nations in the world's markets when they are again opened to all.

Wall Street had no reason to complain of the dying year. It has been exceeded only twice in volume of transactions, and it has never been surpassed in point of prosperity, taking into account business off the Exchange, number of men employed, and the demand for office accommodations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Days.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	*3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	5
Chicago	5	3½		
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	5
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3¼	2¼	2¼	3

Time.

60 days	3¾@4
90 days	3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¾@4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	...
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76½	—.00½
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	...
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	...
Marks—				
Demand	73.62½	73.37½	73.62½	+.62½
Cables	73.75	73.50	73.75	+.62½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to 4 marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.28 Berlin	73.62½	73.75
20.20 Austria	11.84	11.86
China—		
Hongkong	57.50	57.60
Peking	91.00	91.12½
Shanghai	86.00	86.12½
19.295 Greece	19.70	19.75
40.19 Holland	*40.81¼	*40.87½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.87⅜	6.86¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	30.30	30.40
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
Stockholm	29.30	29.40
Christiania	27.80	27.90
19.295 Spain	20.90	21.10
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.87½	45.37½
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.06	5.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.05	5.04

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Less ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $602,084,066; balance, $51,712,030; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $480,608; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $2,289,665.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount @ par; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 @ .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36½d, unchanged; in New York, 75¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58¾@61¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$16,453,747	$102,023,218
Internal rev. receipts	32,107,497	202,274,085
Income taxes	4,809,216	20,012,239
Miscellaneous	5,427,993	34,780,297
Total receipts	$58,775,340	$359,090,421
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	17,797,527	119,329,828
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	18,010,282	124,978,542
Expenditures	76,972,807	478,429,949

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	660,335	927,506	Holiday.
Year to date	232,842,807	173,378,655	47,899,573

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	18¼	18⅜	200	Advance Rumely	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
	38	39	100	Advance Rumely pf	38	38	38	38	...
	135	142	200	Adams Express	140	140	136	136	+1
	72	73	160	Ajax Rubber	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	—1¼
	11	11¼	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	10¾	11½	10¾	11	+ ¼
	7⅛	7½	300	Alaska Juneau	7½	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
	27	28	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26½	27	26	27	...
	84½	85½	1,100	Allis-C. Mfg. pf. x d	86	86	84½	84¾	— ¼
	89½	90	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	89	89	89	89	...
	101	102½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	— ⅝
	88½	89	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89	88	80	...
	187	189	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	—1¼
	46¼	46¾	1,600	Am. Can	46½	46½	45¾	46⅞	+ ¼
	107½	108⅛	100	Am. Can pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
	65	65¾	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	63¾	64⅝	63½	64½	...
	99¾	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	—1
	125	132	100	Am. Express	131¾	131⅝	131¾	131⅝	+1⅝
	12	12¼	625	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12½	12	12	— ⅛
	62	63	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61⅝	62¾	61⅝	62¾	— ¼
	31	31½	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	31¼	31½	30¾	31	—1
	18⅝	19	200	Am. Linseed	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
	50¼	50⅝	300	Am. Linseed pf	50	50¼	50	50⅞	—1⅛
	76⅝	77	5,900	Am. Locomotive	75½	77¼	75½	76⅝	+ ½
	103⅝	104	11,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102⅝	104½	102½	104	+1
	93	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	93¾	93¾	93¾	93⅝	— ⅛
	60¼	61	500	Am. Steel Fdries	60½	60½	60	60	—3½
	108¼	108½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	108⅝	108½	108⅜	108½	—1
	123½	123¾	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	123½	123⅝	123½	123½	+ ⅛
	1⅞	2	8,600	Am. T. & T. rights	1⅜	2	1⅜	2	+ ⅛
	43	44	500	Am. Woolen	43	43½	42⅝	43⅞	+1
	93	95	500	Am. Woolen pf	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	— ½
	44½	45¼	800	Am. Writing P. pf	44	45	44	45	...
	36⅛	37¼	1,000	Am. Zinc, L. S	35¼	37⅛	35½	37¼	—1⅛
	81¼	81⅝	13,800	Anaconda Copper	80⅛	81½	80½	81¼	+ ⅛
	60	75	100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	—3
	103⅝	104¼	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103⅞	— ⅛
	98¼	98⅝	1,100	At., T. & S.F.pf.x d	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
	15	15½	200	At., Birm. & Atl	15¼	15¼	15	15	...
	115	117½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	118	118	117¼	117⅝	— ⅛
	112½	113	9,600	At., G. & W. I. x d	109¼	112⅝	107½	112⅝	+3⅝
	63	64½	400	At., G. & W. I. pf	64¼	64¼	63	63½	—2½
	57	57½	5,600	Baldwin Loco	56¼	58⅜	56¼	57½	+ ⅝
	101	102⅝	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ½
	83¼	84	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	83¾	84	83¼	84	+ ⅝
	74½	75¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¾
	510	519	600	Bethlehem Steel	504	525	504	525	+20
	135	145	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	...
	65	68	200	Brown Shoe	65	65¼	65	65¼	— ¼
	88	90	400	Burns Brothers	88½	88½	88	88½	...
	45⅝	46	1,000	Butte & Superior	46	46	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
	25	25¾	3,200	California Petrol	25	26	24	25	+ ½
	53½	55	800	Calif'rnia Pet. pf	53	55½	53	55½	+2½
	165	165½	300	Canadian Pacific	165½	165½	165¼	165¼	...
	84½	85	16,200	Central Leather Co	82½	85	81	85	+3¼
	113½	114	500	Central Leather pf	114⅝	114⅝	113½	113½	—1¼
	97¼	99¼	2,000	Chandler Motor	96	96	96	96	+1
	64⅝	65	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
	21¼	25	100	Chicago & Alton	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
	14	14¼	300	Chi. Great Western	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	40½	41	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	— ⅛
	91½	92	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¾	91½	90¼	91¼	+ ¾
	124½	125	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
	171	173	200	Chi. & Northw. pf	170¼	171	170¼	171	—2½
	34	34¼	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	34	34¼	33⅞	34	— ¼
	33¾	34	600	C., R.I. & P.cfs.of d	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	...
	24	25	9,100	Chile Copper	23⅝	25¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
	53	53½	6,300	Chino Copper	52⅝	53½	51¼	53¼	+ ⅛
	71	74	200	Cluett, Peab. & Co	71	71	71	71	...
	44⅛	45	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
	39¾	39⅞	4,900	Columbia Gas	39	40	37⅜	39⅞	—1⅛
	59	60	100	Continental Insur	58½	58½	58½	58½	+1
	22¾	22⅞	6,300	Corn Products Ref	22¼	22⅞	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
	108	110¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108½	110¼	108½	110¼	+ ⅝
	61⅜	61⅝	20,100	Crucible Steel	59⅜	62	59½	61⅜	+1⅝
	47⅞	48¼	10,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	46¾	48⅜	46	48⅛	+ ⅛
	92½	93½	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	93	93¼	93	93	+ ¼
	149	150	100	Delaware & Hud	149	149	149	149	...
	238	239⅝	100	Del., Lack. & West	239⅜	239⅝	239⅜	239⅝	+1¾
	17	18	100	Den. & Rio Grande	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
	40½	41	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
	28½	29	1,600	Distillers' Secur	28¼	28½	27½	28	— ⅛
	20	21½	300	Dome Mines	20½	20½	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
	45	48	200	Driggs-Seabury	46	46	45¾	45¾	—3½
	33¾	34	3,200	Erie	33⅝	34	33¼	34	...
	48⅝	49	400	Erie 1st pf	48½	48½	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅜
	38¾	39	200	Gaston, Wms. & W	38	39	38	39	+1
	113¾	116½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ⅜
	166½	167	900	General Electric	166	167	165¾	167	+ ½
	134	135	600	Gen. Mo. Motor. pf	132	135	132	135	...
	91	92	100	Gen. M. pf. temp.cfs	91½	91½	91¼	91½	— ½
	59¼	59⅜	1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	60	60	58⅝	59¼	— ⅝
	88½	89	500	Granby Consol	86⅞	88	86⅞	88	—1½
	117⅝	117⅞	100	Great Northern pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	— ⅛
	35½	36	1,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	34⅞	35¼	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅛
	44	44½	200	Greene-Cananea	43	43	43	43	— ¼
	127	128	200	Gulf States Steel	121	125	121	125	+1½
	106	106	400	Illinois Central	105¼	105¾	105	105¾	+ ⅛
	56	56⅝	11,500	Inspiration Copper	56	56⅝	55⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
	16⅜	16⅝	1,400	Interboro Consol	16¾	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
	72	72	500	Interboro Con. pf	72	72	72	72	— ⅜
	17	17	100	Int. Agricultural	17	17	17	17	— ¼
	43⅜	43⅝	300	Int. Agricultural pf	43⅜	43⅝	43½	43½	...
	121	123	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	121	123	121	123	+2
	83	86	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	83	86	83	86	+2
	25¾	26¼	5,800	Int. Mer. Marine	25¾	26¼	25¼	26	+ ½
	86	87¾	16,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	86	87¾	85½	86½	+ ½
	41	41⅞	2,000	Int. Nickel	41	41⅞	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅛
	44	46	6,100	Int. Paper	44	46	43	45¾	+1½
	101	103⅜	1,400	Int. Paper pf	101	103⅜	101	103¾	+2¼
	75	75	100	Jewel Tea	75	75	75	75	—2¾
	25¼	25⅞	700	Kansas City South	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
	59¼	60¼	1,300	Kelly Springfield	59¼	60¼	57⅞	60	+ ⅛
	43⅝	43¾	11,800	Kennecott Copper	43⅜	43¾	43¼	43¾	+1⅛
	82	82½	4,200	Lackawanna Steel	82	82½	80½	82	...
	102	102	400	Laclede Gas	102	102	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
	27	28	1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	27	28	25¾	28	+ ⅛
	78¼	78¾	600	Lehigh Valley x d	78¼	78¼	77¾	77¾	— ⅝
	277¼	277¾	100	Liggett & Myers	277¼	277¼	277¼	277¼	—8½
	109¾	111	13,800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	109¾	111	108¾	110⅝	...
	22¾	24	600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22¾	23½	22½	23½	+ ⅛
	66	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	+1
	76¾	77	300	Manhattan Shirt	76¾	77	76¼	77	+1
	47¼	48	5,400	Maxwell Motors	47¼	48	46½	47¼	...
	67¾	68¼	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼	+1
	33	35	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	33	35	33	35	+3
	62	65	100	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	+1
	94¾	95	14,700	Mexican Petroleum	92¼	95	90¾	95	+3⅝
	39¼	39½	4,100	Miami Copper	38¾	39¾	38	39¼	+ ⅜
	26	28	200	M. & St. L. new	26¾	26¾	26¼	26½	—1⅞
	116	118	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	— ⅛
	11½	11¾	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11¾	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
	20	21	400	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	20	21	20	21	...
	15¼	15¾	300	Missouri Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
	15¼	15¾	300	Mo. Pacific t r	15½	15½	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
	33	33½	900	Mo. Pacific w i	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
	101	101	200	Montana Power	101	101	100½	100½	—1½
	126	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	126	126	126	126	+ ⅛
	112½	113⅜	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112½	112⅝	112	112	— ¼
	27	27½	1,400	Nat. En. & St. Co	27½	27½	26½	27	— ¼
	58	58½	400	Nat. Lead Co	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅛	— ¼
	23½	23⅝	4,000	Nevada Con. Copper	23½	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
	20½	20½	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	21	21	21	21	—2
	142½	144	300	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145	142	143	—3
	103⅜	103⅞	2,300	N. Y. Central	103⅜	104	103¼	104	...
	14	16	100	N. Y. Dock	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
	50⅜	52	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	51	51½	50¼	50¼	—1
	29	29¼	800	N. Y. Ont. & West	28¼	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
	134½	134½	400	Norfolk & Western	134½	134¾	134	134	—1
	85¼	86	100	Norfolk & West. pf	86	86	86	86	+1
	109⅞	110	400	Northern Pacific	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	— ¼
	115	120	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	110¼	115	110¼	115	+5
	104½	106	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	105	105	102	104⅜	...
	21	21¼	100	Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
	32	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32	32	32	32	—2½
	56⅞	56⅞	3,700	Penn. R. R	56⅞	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
	36⅜	37	6,800	Père Marquette w i	37	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
	72½	73	1,500	Père Marq. pf. w i	73	73½	72½	72½	— ⅛
	38⅝	39	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	38	39	37⅝	39	+1½
	100	102	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	101¼	102	101½	102	+1½
	74	74½	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	73½	76	73½	74	+ ½
	130	134¼	510	Public Service N. J	129	130½	129	130½	+1½
	162	163	100	Pullman Co	163	163	163	163	+1
	2	2½	500	Quicksilver	2	2½	2	2	...
	49	50	100	Railway Steel Sp	49½	49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
	25⅜	25⅝	6,000	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25½	...
	101¼	101⅝	10,800	Reading	101¼	102⅜	101⅜	101⅝	— ⅛
	44	44½	200	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	—1½
	77¼	77½	5,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	76	77¼	75¾	77¼	+1⅜
	104	104⅜	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103¾	104	103¾	104	+ ⅛
	26	26¼	700	St. L. & S. F. w i	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	...
	62	66	500	Saxon Motor	65	65	63½	63½	—5
	17	17½	800	Seaboard Air Line	16⅝	17½	16½	17¼	+ ⅛
	228	228	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	225	225	224	224¼	+ ¼
	25⅝	26	200	Shattuck-Ariz. x d	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ¼
	61½	62	1,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61½	62	60	62	—1
	97	97½	1,500	Southern Pacific	96¾	97	96¼	97	+ ⅛
	170	185	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	173	173	173	173	—2
	31⅞	32	6,900	Southern Railway	31⅜	32¼	31¼	31⅞	...
	69¾	69¾	100	Southern Ry. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ⅜
	104	104¼	100	Studebaker Co	104	104¼	100½	103¾	— ⅞
	48⅞	48⅞	800	Stutz Motor	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ½
	222¾	223½	18,400	Texas Co	222¾	223¾	222¾	223¾	+1⅜
	30	33½	7,500	Texas Co. rights	30	33½	30	33	+3⅛
	40	40¼	600	Third Avenue	40	40¼	40	40¼	...
	56	56⅝	3,000	Tobacco Products	56	56⅝	55½	56⅝	+ ⅛
	10¼	11	200	Tol., St. L. & West	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
	12	12	100	Union B. & P. Co. new	12	12	12	12	...
	93	95¼	300	U. B. & P. Co. new	93	95¼	93	95¼	+ ¼
	146½	147¾	7,300	Union Pacific	146½	147¾	145¾	147¼	+ ¼
	84½	84¾	100	Union Pacific pf	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	...
	44	44	400	United Cigar Mfrs	44	44	44	44	+2
	90	90	200	United Cigar Stores	90	90	90	90⅞	— ⅛
	72	72	100	United Drug	72	72	72	72	—1
	91	91	100	United Drug 2d pf	91	91	91	91	—1½
	149	150	400	United Fruit	149	150	149	149	+ ⅛
	101½	101¾	400	United Rys. Invest	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
	21	22	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
	20	21¼	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¼	21½	21	21	— ½
	110⅜	111	13,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	109¾	111	108	110⅜	...
	24	25	500	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	25¼	25¼

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves
102d SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on Jan'y 1, 1917, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after Jan'y 15, 1917.
Money deposited on or before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1.
Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
CHARLES ROHE, Vice Pres.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y and Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1916.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1917.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1917.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (115th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited January 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, January 18, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, draws interest from January 1, 1917.
Alex. F. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1917.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1916.
—NOTICE—
Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM PELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent. Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $5,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15th, 1917.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th, 1917, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1917.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Efficient Service in all Trusteeship business

Suggestions for Investments
Quarterly circular on request
Fulton Trust Co. of New York
Singer Building
149 Broadway

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Wanted—Bookkeeper
Wall Street Experience.
Must have at least five years' experience in broker's office and furnish unquestionable references. State age and salary desired in first letter. M. J., P. O. Box 63, N. Y.

FERROCARRILES NACIONALES DE MEXICO.
(National Railways of Mexico.)
NOTICE.
By order of the Executive Committee, notice is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company that in accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of the By-Laws, the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders corresponding to the current year, which was suspended and deferred on the 4th day of October last, will be resumed at the Offices of the Company, No. 19 Second Bolivar Street, City of Mexico, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the following
ORDER OF THE DAY.
I. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors on the operations of the Company, for the fiscal year July 1st, 1915, to June 30th, 1916.
II. Presentation and, if in order, approval of the General Balance Sheet as of June 30th, 1916, together with the Report of the Comisarios of the Company.
III. Election of the Twenty-one Directors of the Company, who shall serve until the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in the year 1917.
IV. Election of two Comisarios and two Alternates.
V. Authorization to the Board of Directors to issue such Prior Lien and General Mortgage Bonds of the Company as may be deemed convenient for its corporate purposes in accordance with and subject to the respective Deeds of Mortgage.
Mexico, D. F., December 4th, 1916.
R. D. CARRION, Secretary.

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal Five Per Cent. Bonds.
As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 1, 1917, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, to the amount of $7,210.63 heretofore upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2nd, 1917, as provided in the said Mortgage.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee,
by H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
December 6th, 1916.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only these trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,700	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¾
50 Am. W. W. & El. part	300	30¼	30	30	30
250 Cities Service	3,200	82¼	82	82¼	82¾
327 Cities Service pf.	100	98	98	98	98
200 Com'wealth Pow.	2,100	83	82¾	83	83¼
300 Com'wealth P. pf.	60	89¼	89¼	89¼	90
600 N. Ohio El.	1,400	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾
350 N. Ohio El. pf.	400	82¼	81	81	82¼
150 Rep. Ry. & Lt.	400	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8½	9
Appalachian Power pf.	40	45
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	86	88
American Cities	10	15
American Cities pf.	45	46¼
American Gas Co.	120	128
American Gas & Electric	142	146
American Gas & Electric pf.	80	82
American Light & Traction pf.	112	113
American Power & Light	79	80
American Power & Light pf.	87	88
American Public Utilities	40	45
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
American W. W. & El.	11¼	12½
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	71	75
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	98
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	96
Carolina Power & Light	38	42
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Electric	19	22
Central Power	30	32
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Eastern Texas Electric	63	67
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89	92
El Paso Electric	122¼	
El Paso Electric pf.	100	102
Electric B. & S. pf.	60	65
Electric Properties	68	71
Empire Gas & El.	90	95
Empire D. & Pacific	17	20
Federal Light & Traction	55	57
Federal Light & Traction pf.	88	90
Galveston-Houston Electric	34	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	325
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	93	100
Illinois Traction	40	46
International Traction	50	51
International Traction pf.	90	93
Lake Superior Electric	30	45
Lincoln Gas & Electric	37	49
Mississippi River Power	11¼	18½
Mississippi River Power pf.	33	41
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	64
*Northern States Power	104	106
*Northern States Power pf.	98	100
Northern Texas Electric	54½	
Northern Texas Electric pf.	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
*Pacific G. & E.	97	98
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91	91¼
Pine Bluff Ry. & Lt.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Puget Sound Traction pf.	67½	69½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	93	96
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	88
Public Service Inc. pf.	85	86
*Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	76
Securities Corporation general	13	15
Securities Corp. preferred	80	85
Southern California Edison	94	96
Southern California Edison pf.	108	109
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	87½	90
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42	48
Tampa Electric	128	131
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	10	10¾
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	47	49
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	47	49
United Light & Railways pf.	76	78
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	80	90
West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin River Power	100	

BONDS.		
American Power & Light 5s, 1921.	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s.		80¼
Baton Rouge cons. 5s.		80
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.		99¼
Central Illinois Light 5s.		93
Capt Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s.		97
Cleve. G. & S. 5s, 1st 5s, 1908.		100½
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.		88
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.		78
Comm. Power 1st 5s.		99
Com. Co. L. & P. 1st & ref. 5s.		66½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.		99
Defiance Gas & Electric 6s.		91
Denver Gas & Electric Con. 5s.		100
East Ohio Gas 1st 8s, 1930.		102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918.		100
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.		93
Empire Gas & El. 5s.		90½
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.		90
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935.		91
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.		90
Great Western Power 1st 5s, 1950.		100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.		94
Interm. R. L. & P. 1st 5s.		102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1930.		97
Lincoln G. & E. 5s, 1st, 1941.		91
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.		97½
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.		99
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.		75½
Miss. Valley Gas 1st 5s.		84½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.		99¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.		97½
Ontario Transmission 5s.		94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923.		98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.		88
Roanoke W. W. 1st 5s.		94
Seattle Electric cons. 5s.		94
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.		99½
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.		100
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.		113
W. West Light 6s, 1923.		96
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.		83¼
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.		97½

*Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	17	17¼	17	17¼
Atlantic Refining	1,000	1,000	990	1,000
Borne-Scrymser	470	500	470	500
Buckeye Pipe Line	114	118	114	118
Chesebrough Mfg.	440	460	440	460
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	830	840	830	840
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland Pipe L.	130	140	130	140
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	185	195	185	190
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	228	232	228	232
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Int. Petroleum	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	210	225	215	220
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	395	405	395	395
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Prairie Oil & Gas	590	600	590	600
Prairie Pipe Line	320	330	327	332
Solar Refining	360	370	360	370
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South Penn. Oil	575	585	575	585
Southwest Penn.	130	140	130	140
Stand. Oil of Cal.	355	360	357	362
Stand. Oil of Ind.	615	620	615	620
Stand. Oil of Kan.	600	610	600	610
Stand. Oil of Ky.	770	785	770	790
Stand. Oil of Neb.	550	570	550	570
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	697	700	698	701
Stand. Oil of N. J.	267	270	268	271
Stand. Oil of Ohio	445	455	445	455
Swan & Finch	115	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	97	92	96
Vacuum Oil	380	390	380	390
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Inland Steel Company of Chicago is expected to call a special stockholders' meeting soon to vote an increase in the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Directors of the General Fireproofing Company of Youngstown, Ohio, will ask an increase in the capitalization from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 at the annual stockholders' meeting on Jan. 30. The proposed new stock will be equally divided between common and preferred, and will be held in the treasury for some time.

The Illinois Public Utility Commission has authorized the Commonwealth Edison Company to issue $4,388,900 of its capital stock to stockholders at par in the ratio of one share of the new stock for each ten shares now held.

The City of St. Louis has awarded the Mercantile Trust Company $1,000,000 of 4 per cent. school bonds on its bid of $30,770 premium.

Logan & Bryan will open their Hot Springs, Ark., office on Jan. 10, under the management of George Whiteman.

White, Weld & Co. have sold $6,000,000 Lukens Steel Company 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred Stock.

George M. Bowlby and Le F. Yandell have been elected Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County.

A history of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been issued by the Moody Magazine and Book Company. The author is Arundel Cotter of The Wall Street Journal, who recently prepared a similar account of the growth of the United States Steel Corporation.

Number 7 of the Harvey Fisk bonds, dealing with the insular possessions of the United States, has been issued in attractive form, with several maps and a large amount of data.

The Federal Reserve Board has approved the rate of 3½ per cent. on fifteen-day member bank promissory notes and ninety-day commodity paper for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

The Public Bank of New York City has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., which is an increase of ½ per cent. over the previous disbursement.

C. R. Hudson, formerly Vice President of the Mexican Central Railway Company and later Vice President of the National Railways of Mexico, has been elected Vice President and General Manager of the Cuba Railroad Company, with headquarters in Camaguay, Cuba.

Walter Scudding of A. G. Spalding & Bros. was elected yesterday a Director of the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange by a lower opening responded to an overnight accumulation of factors of a somewhat unsettling sort. The tone continued uncertain throughout the early dealings, but it changed decidedly for the better in the afternoon, when there was a general recovery, with prices advancing to their highest for the day, some of the gains being very substantial.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Ajax Rubber	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
80	Am. S. Sugar	98¾	99	98¾	98¾
100	Am. Can	46¼	46¾	45¾	46¼
100	Am Car & Fy.	64	64½	64	64½
30	Am. Hide & L. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
280	Am. Ice Secur.	81	81	81	81
30	Am. Linseed	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Am. Loco	75¾	77¾	75¾	77¾
190	Am. Sm. & R.	102¾	104	102¾	103¾
50	Am. Zinc	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
2,880	Anaconda Cop.	80¾	81¼	80¾	81¼
20	A., T. & S. F.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	57¾	58	56¾	57¾
46	Balt. & Ohio	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
400	Butte & Sup.	46¼	47¾	46¼	46
140	Calif. Pet.	24¾	26	24	24
220	Cent. Leather	81	84¼	81	84¼
80	Ches. & Ohio	64¾	65	64¾	65
50	C., M. & St. P.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
20	C., R. I. & P.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
300	Chile Copper	24¾	25¼	24	24¼
120	Chino Copper	52	52¾	51¼	51½
130	Col. Fuel & I.	45	45	44	45
100	Corn Products	22	22¾	22	22¾
2,300	Crucible Steel	59¾	61¾	59¼	61¼
110	Cuba-Am. Sug.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾
50	Dist. Secur.	25¾	25¾	27	27¼
220	Erie	33¾	34	33¾	34
30	Erie 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
280	Goodrich Co.	59¾	60¼	59¾	59¾
40	Gt. North. Ore.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
110	Inspir. Copper	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
280	Int. Mer. Mar.	25¾	26	25¼	25¾
480	Int. M. M. pf.	86	87¾	86	87
10	Int. Nickel	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Int. Paper	44	46	44	46
20	Interboro Con.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼
60	Kan. City So.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
510	Kem. Copper	43¾	45	43¾	45
250	Lack. Steel	81¼	82¾	81¼	82¾
40	Max. Motor	47¾	47¾	46¾	47¼
890	Mexican Pet.	92¾	94¾	91	94¼
50	Miami Copper	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¾
60	Mo. Pac. w. i.	33	33	33	33
10	Mo. Pac. l. r.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
60	Nat. En. & Sta.	26½	26½	26½	26½
100	N. Y. Central	103½	103¾	103	103½
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	51	51	51	51¼
50	Pitts. C. & T.	38	38¼	38	38¼
60	Pressed S. Car.	74	74	74	74
50	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Ray Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,010	Reading	101¾	103¾	101¼	102
450	Rep. Iron & S.	75¼	77¾	75¼	77
600	Southern Ry.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
1,350	Studebaker	104	104	103¾	103¾
80	Texas Co	152¾	152¾	152¾	152¾
700	Union Pacific	145¾	147¾	145¾	147¾
490	U. S. Ind. Alc.	109	111	108	110¾
38,580	U. S. Steel	104	106¼	103¾	106
250	Utah Copper	99¾	101	99¾	101
30	Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
60	Wabash pf. A	56¾	58	56¾	58
80	Westingh. El.	54	55	54	55
1,890	Willys-Overl.	84¾	87¾	84¼	85

MINING STOCKS.				
1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,000	Goldf. Mer.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
400	Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Keweenaw	.18¼	.18¼	.18¼	.18¼
300	Mentana	.21	.21	.21	.21
75	Ontario	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
200	Portland	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1,000	Rescue E.	.25	.25	.25	.25
600	Tono. Ext.	3.87½	3.87½	3.75	3.75
50	Tono. Min.	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4.40	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	4.55	4.30
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Can. Pacific	1917-'25	4	4.60	4.40
Chas. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'25	4½	4.50	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	4.50	4.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'25	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.65	4.45
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.10
Erie	1917-'26	4	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.80
Ill. Central	1917-'24	4	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'25	5	4.50	4.25
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'25	4½	4.60	4.25
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	4.65	4.35
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'28	4½	4.50	4.10
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'29	4½	4.85	4.60
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	4.65	4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	4.50	4.30

RAILWAY BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Boston & Alb.	174	174	173	173
20	Boston Elev.	76	76	75½	75½
10	Fitchburg pf.	72	72	72	72
5	Maine Central	98½	98½	98½	98½
5	Mass. Elec.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
940	New Haven	50¾	51½	50	51
7	Nor. N. H.	98	100	98	100
2	Old Colony	185	185	185	185
10	Union Pacific	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾

MISCELLANEOUS.				
80	Am. Ag. Chem.	89	89	89	89
289	Am. A. C. pf.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102
50	Am. Pneu. pf.	8	8	8	8
10	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
25	Am. T. & T.	123	123¼	123	123¼
10	Am. Wool pf.	93	96	93	96
8,750	A. G. & W. I.	118	118	108	113½
100	Cuban Cement	18	18	17¼	17¼
21	Edison	225	225	225	225
781	Int. P. Cement	18	18	14¾	14¾
80	Mass. Gas	93¼	93¼	93	93
13	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
9	Mergenthaler	166	166	166	166
5	New River	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
8	N. Y. Tel.	121½	121½	121¼	121¼
19	Pullman	161	161	161	161
31	Reece Button	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
25	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
202	Swift	146	147	145	146
50	Torrington	68	68	61	61
72	United Fruit	149½	150	149½	150
815	*Un. Shoe M.	50¾	51	50¾	51
10	Un. Sh. M. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
615	U. S. Rub.	103¾	106¾	103¾	103¾
1,230	Ventura Oil	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
5	West. Union	96	96	96	96

BONDS.				
$2,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
17,000	A. T. & T. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,800	B. & Me. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
15,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s.	85	85	85	85
4,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,500	Kan. C. M. B. income 4s.	75	75	75	75
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100	100
6,000	Swift 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
16,000	U. Fruit 4½s, 1923.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾
Am Oil	.10	.11	Hpe Mg.	.11	.12
Angelo	.70	1¼	Dp pf.	18½	19
Bay S G	.11	.12	J Verde	1¼	1⅝
Bing Min.	.9¾	1¼	La Rose	.80	.90
Best Cor.	.70	.80	Majestic	.07	.08
Bohemia	.50	.60	McK-Dar.	.36	.40
Bost Ely	.45	.50	Mex Met.	.36	.39
Bost & M.	.70	.72	Mojave J.	1¼	1⅝
Bost & Ar	1¼	1⅝	Nev Hec.	.50	.53
Butte & A.	.41	.43	New Balt.	2⅜	3
Butte & D.	1¾	1¾	N Cornelia	15½	16¼
Cal Cerb.	1¼	2	Nev Doug.	1⅝	1¾
Calaveras	4	4¼	N U Bing.	.75	1.00
Champ Mi	.11	.12	Nixon	.35	.39
Chief Cons	2	2½	Onece	.75	.80
Cons Cop.	3¾	4	Onondaga	.65	.75
Cons Aris.	1¼	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅝
Cr Silver	.31	.40	Pilot Butte	.08	.12
Cortez	.30	.40	P Con M.	2¾	3
Davis	.45	.50	Ray Hpre.	4¼	4¾
D & B B.	1¾	1⅞	Rilis	.05	.09
El M Cop.	.20	.25	Ryan	2	2¼
Fortuna	.10	.12	S W M.	2	2¼
Gold Lake	.10	.12	Trufo	1⅜	1½
Hema Oil	.80	.85	U Exp.	97½	98
Houghton	1¾	1¾	Yukon Gd	2¼	2¾
Hum Bell	.75	.80			

Full paid. Part paid.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

	Increase.	Decrease.
2d week December	$34,338	$5,064
July 1-Dec. 14	1,013,509	*18,190
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
3d week December	118,310	19,388
July 1-Dec. 23	2,955,280	*281,831

*Increase.

BOSTON & MAINE for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	$4,532,918	$4,210,041	$323,874
Op. income	1,079,943	1,062,359	17,586
Other income	104,359	97,255	7,104
Total income	1,184,305	1,159,615	24,690
Net income	280,500	359,341	*58,781

Five months:

Total op. rev.	24,204,307	21,374,210	2,830,187
Net op. rev.	7,324,115	6,793,756	1,060,852
Op. income	6,078,358	5,991,180	987,202
Total income	7,415,813	6,367,903	1,047,910
Net income	2,757,800	2,068,670	689,130

*Decrease.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for November—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	139,039	162,756	122,181
Net after taxes	28,285	57,163	21,457
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,081	71,966	24,547
11 mos. gross	1,540,193	1,857,290	1,314,277
Net aft. taxes	387,524	626,753	107,285
Sur. aft. chgs.	164,812	406,628	134,842

CANADIAN PACIFIC for November—

Gross	18,401,944	18,351,284	8,057,359
Net	5,563,960	8,854,418	4,464,972
Gross, 8 mos.	84,226,868	83,764,460	48,494,163
Net	35,853,337	39,921,866	17,474,052

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for November—

Gross	1,435,270	1,330,932	1,157,911
Net	453,565	410,988	286,530
Sur. after chg.	228,275	189,737	66,400

COTTON UNCHANGED IN NERVOUS MARKET

After Various Fluctuations the Prices Remain Practically the Same.

LIVERPOOL FAIRLY STEADY

But the Influences Which Strengthened Trading There Have the Opposite Effect Here.

Considerable nervousness was shown in cotton yesterday, and at times the undertone was rather weak. The range of fluctuations was wide, extending from 45 to 48 points. The opening was at an advance of 11 to 18 points, after which the market eased off, and then rallied 25 to 28 points over Thursday's closing. After this a sharp break of nearly 50 points took place, followed by an irregular rally. The close was unchanged to 4 points net lower.

Liverpool yesterday was fairly steady, but the influence which strengthened that market would be logically a depressing factor here. The English market responded to the expectation of Government control of freights and the restriction of imports of cotton, owing to the necessity of using 85 per cent. of the cargo space for munitions and grain. This naturally affected the American market unfavorably. Freight rates on cotton also advanced, and the quotations on January sailing from New Orleans to Havre were given as $3.50 per hundred.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the into-sight for the week was 374,625 bales, against 321,204 last year. The total for the season amounted to 6,843,401, against 7,781,321 bales last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 334,923 bales, against 271,908 last year.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	17.12	17.25	16.89	17.01	17.01@17.03
Mar.	17.29	17.58	17.10	17.27@17.28	17.31@17.34
May	17.12	17.85	17.30	17.52@17.53	17.59@17.62
July	17.17	17.80	17.40	17.57@17.58	17.61@17.63
Oct.	16.28	16.38	15.99	16.06@16.08	16.12@16.14

The local market for spot cotton was steady, down 15 points; middling, 17.25c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 13 points down. New Orleans, 17.23c; Galveston, 17.35c; Savannah, 18¼c; Augusta, 17c; Houston, 17c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.			10.40	10.35	10.31	10.32
Mar.-Apr.			10.50	10.54	10.43	10.47
May-June			10.68	10.68	10.52	10.57
July-Aug.			10.65	10.66	10.50	10.51
Oct.-Nov.			9.96	9.96	9.82	9.82

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 16.90c; March, 17.17c; May, 17.46c; July, 17.47c; October, 16c. The market was firmer, there was due to open today 3 to 5 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	4,068	14,994	366,370	385,806
New Orleans	2,022	8,203	494,318	433,460
Mobile	1	1,219	20,038	34,310
Savannah	1,939	2,746	198,097	213,357
Charleston	410	1,033	99,747	99,745
Wilmington	114	250	32,678	41,992
Norfolk	1,812	3,115	114,525	133,656

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Augusta	193	658	134,929	211,978
Memphis	2,722	4,223	327,255	354,226
St. Louis	146	6,518	37,250	51,448
Houston	5,273	3,209	275,630	233,180

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,750 to 9,750	12,646	14,756
New Orleans	3,500 to 5,000	7,000	2,504

Exports yesterday were 31,455 bales; thus far for this season, 3,100,845 bales; total last season, 2,339,363 bales.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97¾	98¼	6.35
Argen. Gov.	6	Feb. 21,'17	98½	99	7.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 1, 1919	100¼	100⅝	5.75
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.65
City of Monte.	4½	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.70
City of Que.	5	Sept., 1917	100	100⅛	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	100	5.03
Gov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	97½	98¼	5.55
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	98½	99½	6.30
Norwe. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100	101	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	Feb., 1923	100	105	4.80
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	98	5.28
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.10
Prov. of N. B.	6	Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.88
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.83
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1919	100¼	100¾	4.80
Rep. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	94¾	99¼	5.20
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	98½	99¼	6.85
De rubles		Aug. 14,'26	292	294	
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100¼	5.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	8.57
Am. T. & T.	4	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.80
Am. T. & T.	4½	Sept., 1929	98⅛	100⅞	4.70
Am. Thread.	5	June, 1918	100¾	98¼	5.70
Anaconda Con.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.26
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.75
A. V. R. L. & P.	5	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.12
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	100⅝	100⅞	5.75
Brez. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov. 1919	97¾	98¼	6.80
B. R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.75
C. R. R. & L.	6	Dec., 1919	100⅜	100½	6.00
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100	102¼	4.35
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99¾	100	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	July 10,'18	99⅜	100¼	5.03
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 1, '22	102¼	102½	5.51
Chic.-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Chic.-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Chic.-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr. 1917	100⅛	100⅜	6.12
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101¼	102	4.20
G. T. of Can.	6	Nov., 1917	99	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov. 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Int. Con.	6	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102	5.80
Int. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	Mar. 1, '19	100¼	101¼	5.37½
Mex. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99½	100¼	5.40
Mont. Power.	5	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¾	5.00
Morgan & W. S.	6	Dec., 1918	101	102	5.90
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100	4.50
N. Y. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.35
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	101	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100¾	4.53
Penn. Co. Un.					
Pac. T. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	85	87	12.37
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 1,'17	100¼	100⅜	2.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.33
Utah Sec. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	95½	96½	6.80
Weste. R. R.	4	May, 1920	95	98	5.20
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5				
Wis. Cen.	4				
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	95½	96½	7.00
W. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100¼	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct. 1917	100¼	101¼	5.50
Wis. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	99½	100⅜	6.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.01
Andes	.21	Kentucky	.04
Belcher	.05	Mexican	.04
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.14
Caledonia	.65	Ophir	.65
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.14
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.06	Sierra Nevada	.11
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.45
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah	.04
Jacket	.04	Mexican dollars	.57¼

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Florence	.21
Jim Butler	.84	Goldfield Con.	.72
Montana	.06	Gold'd Merger	.02
Midway	.01	Great Bend	.07
Mispah Ext.	.18	Jumbo Ext.	.22
Monarch Pitts.	.12	Kruman	.03
Montana	.18	Silver Pick	.23
North Star	.13	Spearhead	.06
Rescue	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Ext.	1.32	Big Jim	1.30
Tonopah Dev.	6.00	Nevada Hills	.22
West End	.65	Packard	.38
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.03
Atlanta	.06	Round Mountain	.30
Booth	.06	United Eastern	.59
Comb. Fraction	.08	United Mines	1.25
Diamond'd B. B.	.04	White Caps	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	7¼	7¾	Gold Sov.	9%	9¾
Cr. Jackpot	3	3½	Granite	55	65
Doctor Jim	13	14	Isabella	20½	21
El Paso	40	45	McKinney	20	22
Findley	2¼	3	Portland	195	205
Gold Cycle	285	294	Vindicator	140	145
Gold Dollar	5	6	U. Gold Min.	22	25

WALL ST. FIRMS' CHANGES.

Admissions to Membership and Shifts in Effect Jan. 1.

Announcement was made yesterday of a number of changes in the membership of Wall Street firms, effective Jan. 1.

The banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. will admit as a partner Joseph L. Seligman.

Adolph Boissevain & Co. of Amsterdam will hereafter do business under the name of Pierson & Co. The present partners, J. L. Pierson, R. Van Rees, I. de Bruyn, Allard Pierson, and A. Andriesse, remain as before. Adolph Boissevain, founder of the firm in 1875, retired more than ten years ago.

Seasongood & Haas have taken into the firm Gordon Macdonald, and the house will be known as Seasongood, Haas & Macdonald.

Frederick R. Fenton, bond sales manager of Devitt, Tremble & Co., will become Vice President of C. W. McNear & Co. of Chicago.

The name of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Pennington, Colket & Co. has been changed to Drayton, Pennington & Colket.

O. D. Cook, formerly with Earle A. Miller & Co., will become associated with the bond department of Miller & Co.

Walter Deming Goodner will become a member of the firm of Posner & Co.

Sidney Lewinson will join the firm of A. A. Housman & Co.

Block, Maloney & Co. will succeed Finley Barrell & Co. of New York and Chicago after Jan. 2. The resident partners will be Benjamin Block, P. J. Maloney, and W. B. Anderson; while L. M. Stein, F. E. Alstrin, and Finley Barrell, as special partners, will be located in Chicago.

Case, Pomeroy & Co., with offices at 80 Wall Street, is a new firm. The partners are Walter S. Case, Theodore Pomeroy, and Frederick A. Judson.

REPORT OF SUB-TREASURY.

$2,101,903,565 Received and $2,193,752,395 Disbursed This Year.

The statement of the operations of the New York Sub-Treasury for the year 1916, up to yesterday, shows that cash amounting to $2,101,903,565 was received and that $2,193,752,395 was disbursed.

The amount of currency received from the Treasury Department in Washington for distribution here was $197,957,000, and the amount sent to the department, $325,040,536.

Certificates of deposit issued against coin and other currency received for redemption and exchange amounted to $321,468,673, while the amount redeemed was $311,567,038. During the year $27,801,800 was transferred to San Francisco, $10,475,000 to New Orleans, $2,500,000 to Cincinnati, and $50,000 to Washington.

Wabash Dividend Declared.

Directors of the Wabash Railway, which succeeded the Wabash Railroad after foreclosure, declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock A yesterday, placing that issue on a 4 per cent. basis. There is outstanding $46,200,000 of this issue and $48,722,000 preferred B of the latter convertible into preferred A and common stock. Under the reorganization the total capitalization of the old company was reduced by $17,201,000 and the fixed charges by $2,811,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Forecast: N. and W. Car.—Fair Sat., and Sun.; moderate n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat., cooler in central and S. Sun. fair; moderate n. winds, except variable over S.

Ala.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Sat., Sun. fair and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer; gentle northerly winds becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat.; Sun. cloudy and warmer; moderate w. winds becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer, followed by snow; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer. Sun.

La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy.

E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun. Minn., Wis., N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun. and in n. Sat.

Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun. and in n. Sat.

Kan. Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

$11,500,000 STEEL DEAL.

New York and Philadelphia Bankers Buy Superior Company's Plant.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The sale of the plant of the Superior Steel Company, at Carnegie, to a group of New York and Philadelphia bankers has been announced here. The price paid was $11,500,000, of which $6,000,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in stock of the new organization, which will be known as the Superior Steel Corporation, chartered under the laws of Virginia.

It was not announced whether the financial institutions behind the deal are acting for themselves or for a larger steel concern that intends to make the Superior plant part of a new independent organization. The following banking firms are concerned in the deal, according to the announcement: Cassatt & Co. and Frazer & Co. of Philadelphia, and Merrill, Lynch & Co. and White, Weld & Co. of New York. The new concern will have a capital stock of $17,000,000.

The Superior plant manufactures hot and cold rolled strip steel for hardware, automobiles and metal furniture. It has a capacity of 115,000 tons annually and employs 1,700 men.

Chatham and Phenix Bank Moves.

Several hundred employes and officers of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank will walk out of the Phenix Building at Broadway and John Street for the last time today. With their departure a force of men will transfer the books and securities to the bank's new home in the Singer Building, where $500,000 has been expended in equipping one of the largest and finest banking rooms in the city. Work has been rushed to allow the bank to start the new year in the Singer Building.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Producers still are less concerned about securing additional contracts than in making deliveries on old orders, and the difficulties of reducing the great accumulation of business are intensified by the transportation breakdown, which has been aggravated by storms in some sections. Freight embargoes further complicate the situation, and manufacturing operations are seriously hampered, with more blast furnaces and other plants stopping because of lack of fuel. With outputs and shipments restricted, industrial earnings have naturally diminished, though the year's results in this respect have never been equaled. Payments through the banks, as reflected in Clearing House returns, continue in unprecedented volume for this period, total bank exchanges this week at the leading cities in the United States amounting to $4,607,314,368, an increase of 24.8 per cent. as compared with the same week last year, and 88.1 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

A lull in trade is evident, and the final week of the year provides a breathing spell at the end of twelve months of unparalleled activity in practically every line of trade and industry. Post-holiday conferences, interworrying, continued peace talk, price uncertainties, and car shortages are the immediate factors that have superinduced slower movements or produced greater degree of conservatism as regards buying for future delivery.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.00	42.00	40.25	40.75
Lead	7.50	7.62½	7.50	7.62½
Spelter	9.80		9.75	
Antimony	13.25	13.75	13.25	13.75
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	80.00	63.00	80.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2 X Jdy.	29.00	30.00	29.00	30.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33¼@33⅝c. first quarter, 1917; 31¼@32c, second quarter, 1917, and 30@30½c, third quarter. Spot and London quotations were:

	Yesterday. s. d.	£ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot				
Copper, futures	138 10	0	139 10	0
Tin, spot	174 0	0	175 0	0
Tin, futures	178 10	0	176 10	0
Spelter	180 10	0	178 15	0
Lead	50 10	0	51 0	0
	50 10	0	50 10	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations on stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	112	108	113
American Cigar pf	99	101	101	103
Conley Foil	310	325	275	325
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M	100	110	130	150
MacAndrews & F	195	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F pf	100	103	101	103
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	240	250	240	250
R. J. Reynolds Tob	580	610	580	610
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	124	126	124	126

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again reflected a feeling of extreme uncertainty which prevails in the trade, and throughout the day price changes were feverish and with a downward trend, due to a disposition on the part of operators to liquidate for over the year-end. The December position was especially weak and closed with net losses of 4 cents from the previous close. In the local cash market No. 2 durum was quoted nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.93@$1.95; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.98¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.00¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	.02⅝	.01⅞	.02	.01¾	.71¼
May	.92¼	.91¾	.91¾	.92¼	.76⅝
July				.91⅝	.77¼

OATS.

Operations in the oats market were comparatively quiet, and aside from the December position, which showed some firmness, the market was easy under scattered liquidation. The local cash market was firm; quoted at 60@60¼c. No. 2 white, 59½@60c; No. 3 white, 59@59½c; fancy clipped white, 63@63c; ordinary clipped white, 61@62c. All elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.50⅜	.49¾	.50	.49¾	.39¾
May	.53¾	.53	.53½	.53¾	.47⅝
July	.51¼	.50½	.50¾	.51	

PROVISIONS.

There was a sharp break in the provision market yesterday and the market closed weak at about lowest point of the session, with the exception of December pork, which closed net higher on late covering. Receipts at Chicago were 44,000 hogs, with 23,000 expected on Saturday. Receipts at Kansas City were 6,000 hogs and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	15.16	15.10	15.10	15.07	9.97
May	15.95	15.85	15.87	15.97	10.15
Ribs—					
January	13.75	13.62	13.65	13.95	10.22
May	14.37	14.10	14.17	14.40	10.57
Pork—					
January	27.05	26.75	26.75	27.20	18.75
May	28.17	26.50	26.50	26.80	19.02

COFFEE.

An early advance on the ocean freight situation was followed by partial reactions under realizing for over the three-day adjournment in the coffee market here yesterday. May contracts sold up to 8.96c during the early trading, later declining to 8.91c, with the market closing net 1 point lower to 5 points higher. Near months were relatively easy. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	8.68	8.61	8.62@8.63	8.68@8.69
January			8.70@8.71	8.70
February	8.84	8.78	8.78@8.79	8.84
March			8.86@8.87	8.84
April			8.91@8.92	8.89
May	8.96	8.91	8.97@8.98	8.94
June			9.02@9.03	8.99
July	9.05	9.03	9.04@9.05	9.03
August	4.12	4.06	4.09@4.10	4.02
September			4.12@4.14	4.02
October	4.11	4.05	4.06@4.11	4.02
November			4.06@4.08	4.02

Refined sugar was unchanged at 6.85c for fine granulated. There was no improvement noted in the demand, with buyers inclined to hold off until after the turn of the year. Raw sugar was again firmer, with a sale reported to a local refiner of 5,000 bags Cubas, in store, at 5.27c delivered. Centrifugal, 5.27c; molasses, 4.40c; cost and freight, 3¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed a weaker tone, and at the close of the day values were 11@24 points net lower. Total sales were 34,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			11.95@12.12	12.17
January	12.14	11.98	11.95@11.98	12.19
February	12.15	11.92	11.85@11.90	12.09
March	12.00	11.82	11.81@11.82	12.07
April			11.81@11.89	12.09
May	12.03	11.89	11.89@11.90	12.10
June			11.92@11.96	12.13
July			11.96@11.97	12.16
August	12.01	12.01	11.97@12.03	12.16

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,218 packages. No change in the general position of the market. There is fair call for the fine grades of fresh creamery, and these are clearing up closely at full late prices. Secondary grades have fair inquiry and are moving. No new export business, but shippers are getting out some further lots and it looks as if the clearances of the week would be about 5,500 packages. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 42½c; extras, 92 score, 42c; 91 score, 41½c; 90 score, 41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@36½c; thirds, 83½@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 35½@37c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 38½@39c; extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37½c; seconds, 34½@36c; state dairy tubs, finest, 40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 30½@36½c; renovated, finest, 35½@36c; good to prime, 33½@34½c; lower grades, 33½@34½c; factory, current make, finest, 33½@34½c; lower grades, 32½@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32½@33c; factory, firsts, 31@31½c; current make, seconds, 30@30½c; lower grades, 29½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29½c; lower grades, 27½@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,995 cases. There is a fair supply of fresh gathered eggs coming, and advices indicate a steady increase of shipments from the Southwest. Demand is fair, and desirable qualities are clearing up well enough to fix the market on a fairly steady tone, although some receivers report a little more stock than can be promptly moved, and they are anxious to effect a clearance. The quality of the supply is irregular, and many lots are still showing damage from frost, especially where the delivery of shipments has been long delayed, as often the case. Storage eggs are in only a pretty good demand; distributing trade from day to day is leading to a steady, fair movement, with the recent improvement in fuel, light, and water supplies sustained. Nearby white eggs are more plentiful; the express companies delivered a very considerable quantity of delinedi stock and a good many of these had to be candled over. Receivers are anxious to effect a clearances and are shading prices in the effort to do so. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 50@51c; extra firsts, 48@49c; firsts, 46@47c; seconds and poorer, 42@45c; fair to good, 32@38c; fresh dirties, 32@33c; good to choice, dry, 31@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage packed, 34@35½c; seconds, 33@34c; lower grades, 31½@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@63c; ordinary to good, 55@59c; gathered whites, ordinary to good, 55@59c; nearby pullets' eggs, white, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 48@53c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 53@56c; gathered browns and mixed colors, anxious about being able to secure supplies of their customary requirements. This condition tends to keep values steady, the close on the exchange showing net advances of 6 to 9 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January			4.24@4.26	4.18
February	4.03	4.00	4.00@4.04	3.96
March	4.00	3.98	3.98@4.04	3.92
April	4.04	4.04	4.01@4.03	3.97
May	4.06	4.04	4.04@4.06	3.99
June			4.04@4.06	3.97
July	4.12	4.06	4.09@4.10	4.02
August			4.09@4.10	4.02
September			4.12@4.14	4.02
October	4.11	4.05	4.14@4.16	4.05
November			4.06@4.11	4.02
December			4.06@4.08	4.02

Refined sugar was unchanged at 6.85c for fine granulated. There was no improvement noted in the demand, with buyers inclined to hold off until after the turn of the year. Raw sugar was again firmer, with a sale reported to a local refiner of 5,000 bags Cubas, in store, at 5.27c delivered. Centrifugal, 5.27c; molasses, 4.40c; cost and freight, 3¼c.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Bruck, as exrx., v. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt. Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Trial Term affirmed on the dissenting opinion of Smith, P. J., with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court. Butterworth et al., as exrs. of Storrs, deceased v. Keler et al., aplts., impld with Attorney General, respt., et al., defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs payable out of the estate.

Van Cott, aplt., v. Van Cott, aplt. et al, defts., Slater.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee of McGregor, deceased, &c., respt. v. Terry et al., as exrs. of Terry, deceased, respts., Union Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee, respt. et al., defts.; Kendall, indiv. and as admrx. et al., apits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to all parties appearing and filing separate briefs, payable out of the estate.

Kelley, as admx. of Kelley, deceased v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., apit.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Donohue, recvr., Hydraulic Properties Co., aplt., v. City Water Power Co. et al., impld. with Johnson et al., defts.; Read, as exrx. of Read, dec'd, aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.; Herenden, as admr. of Edgerton, dec'd, aplt., v. Wilson et al., Schainer & Co. and Frazer & Co. of Philadelphia, Weld & Co. of New York. The new concern will have a capital stock of $17,000,000.

The Superior plant manufactures hot and cold rolled strip steel for hardware, automobiles and metal furniture. It has a capacity of 115,000 tons annually and employs 1,700 men.

Chatham and Phenix Bank Moves.

Several hundred employes and officers of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank will walk out of the Phenix Building at Broadway and John Street for the last time today. With their departure a force of men will transfer the books and securities to the bank's new home in the Singer Building, where $500,000 has been expended in equipping one of the largest and finest banking rooms in the city. Work has been rushed to allow the bank to start the new year in the Singer Building.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Producers still are less concerned about securing additional contracts than in making deliveries on old orders, and the difficulties of reducing the great accumulation of business are intensified by the transportation breakdown, which has been aggravated by storms in some sections. Freight embargoes further complicate the situation, and manufacturing operations are seriously hampered, with more blast furnaces and other plants stopping because of lack of fuel. With outputs and shipments restricted, industrial earnings have naturally diminished, though the year's results in this respect have never been equaled. Payments through the banks, as reflected in Clearing House returns, continue in unprecedented volume for this period, total bank exchanges this week at the leading cities in the United States amounting to $4,607,314,368, an increase of 24.8 per cent. as compared with the same week last year, and 88.1 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

A lull in trade is evident, and the final week of the year provides a breathing spell at the end of twelve months of unparalleled activity in practically every line of trade and industry. Post-holiday conferences, interworrying, continued peace talk, price uncertainties, and car shortages are the immediate factors that have superinduced slower movements or produced greater degree of conservatism as regards buying for future delivery.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.00	42.00	40.25	40.75
Lead	7.50	7.62½	7.50	7.62½
Spelter	9.80		9.75	
Antimony	13.25	13.75	13.25	13.75
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	80.00	63.00	80.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2 X Jdy.	29.00	30.00	29.00	30.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33¼@33⅝c. first quarter, 1917; 31¼@32c, second quarter, 1917, and 30@30½c, third quarter. Spot and London quotations were:

	Yesterday. s. d.	£ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot				
Copper, futures	138 10	0	139 10	0
Tin, spot	174 0	0	175 0	0
Tin, futures	178 10	0	176 10	0
Spelter	180 10	0	178 15	0
Lead	50 10	0	51 0	0
	50 10	0	50 10	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations on stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	112	108	113
American Cigar pf	99	101	101	103
Conley Foil	310	325	275	325
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M	100	110	130	150
MacAndrews & F	195	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F pf	100	103	101	103
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	240	250	240	250
R. J. Reynolds Tob	580	610	580	610
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	124	126	124	126

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again reflected a feeling of extreme uncertainty which prevails in the trade, and throughout the day price changes were feverish and with a downward trend, due to a disposition on the part of operators to liquidate for over the year-end. The December position was especially weak and closed with net losses of 4 cents from the previous close. In the local cash market No. 2 durum was quoted nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.93@$1.95; No. 1

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 268, e s, 89.6 ft n of 10th St, 24x95.6; Philip and Julia Klamp to Martha Hublitz, 268 East 168th St, and Emma Berger, 504 East 17th St; all title, all liens. Oct. 18; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St .....Gift

SAME PROPERTY; Martha Hublitz and Emma Berger to Julia Klamp, 504 East 17th St, all title, all liens. Dec. 19; attorney, same .....Gift

BEEKMAN ST, 44, n s, 73.11 ft e of William St, 24x87.1x22x87.6; Worth St, s s, 99.2 ft w of 3ilm St, 20.4x50.4x20x50.4; Jessie Ridley to Edw. R. Finch, trustee, estate of John Ridley, to Edw. L. Finch, Plainfield, N. J., and Edw. R. Finch, 24 East 84th St, trustee Annie R. Finch, b. and s. May 1; attorney, John B. Coleman, 120 Broadway $1,000

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 150th St, 99.11x?, Sauer's Mt to Jessie M. Hillborn, executors and trustees, to Harry L. Toplitz, 380 Riverside Drive, two-thirds part, all liens, Dec. 21; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., Brooklyn. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert A. Inch, trustee in bankruptcy of Harry L. Toplitz, to Jennie Weill, 8 Van Nest Place, one-third part, all title, Oct. 11, 1910; attorney, Kantrowitz & Ebberg, 220 Broadway $20

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Weill to Harry L. Toplitz, 611 West 110th St, one-third part, all title, Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, same $1

BROOME ST, 113, s s, 125 ft e of Pitt St, 25x100; 8, Hammerstein to Simon Hammerstein, 20 Morningside Av East, all liens. Dec. 29; attorneys, Comen Brothers, 64 Wall St $1

EAST BROADWAY, 68, n s, 58.11 ft w of Old Market St, 25.7x68.10; Tracy B. Plumb to Max S. Hillson, 212 East Broadway, mtg $30,000. Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FRANKLIN ST, n s, 191.10 ft w of Broadway, 26.9x75.2x22.4x74.6; Broadway, w s, 94 ft s of Franklin St, runs s 28.1x w 186.8x n 78.10 to s s of Franklin St x e 26.10x s 50.10x e 165 to beginning; Lucien C. Warner et al to The Warner Co., 220 5th Av, exors. 28; attorneys, Dawes, A. & C., 120 Broadway $1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 25, e w, 221.9 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11x17x75.8; Hamilton Terrace, 35, e s, 328.3 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x94.7x18.6x83.3; Germania Life Insurance Co. to 163 West 93d Street Co., 32 Vanderbilt Av, mtg $25,500, Dec. 28; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Av $100

THOMPSON ST, 234 and 236, s e corner of 3d St, 40x75, foreclosure Dec. 19; Matthew J. Doyle, referee, to Michael Pollak, Woodbridge, N. J., Dec. 29; attorney, Frank B. Colton, 59 Wall St $58,000

4TH ST, n s, 242 ft w of Macdougal St, 21x100; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Vincent C. Pepe, 40 Washington Square, Dec. 28; attorney, Clarence A. Weill, 233 Broadway $100

167TH ST, 423 West, n s, 275.2 ft w of 9th Av, 24.11x92; Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, b. and s., Dec. 27; attorneys, Weil & M., 9 Beekman St $100

177TH ST, 633 and 635, s s, 41 ft of 1st Av, 22x92, foreclosure, Dec. 15, 1916; Edward A. Carlin, referee, to Edwin M. and Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall St, Dec. 20; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $15,000

141ST ST, 467 West, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Amsterdam Avenue Corporation to Plattsmouth Realty Co., 27 William St, mtg $71,500, all liens, Dec. 28; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; 117 and 119 West 142d Street, Inc., to the State Leasing Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $45,760, Dec. 28; attorney, Joseph E. Greenberg, 299 Broadway $100

144TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of Convent Av, 19x99.11; Thomas J. Brady to Dominick S. Cofone, Griggs St, Greenwich, Conn., all liens, Dec. 28 .....$1

177TH ST, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11; 502 West 177th Street Corporation to the Plattsmouth Realty Co., 27 William St, mtg $29,500, all liens, Dec. 28; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BEACH AV, n w corner of 145th St, 75x100; Jacob Sanders to Hyman Barnett, 950 St. John's Av, Dec. 28; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway $1

CANNON PLACE, e s, 231.3 ft s of 238th St, 18.9x100; Cannon Place Construction Co., Inc., to Curt Otto, 3,480 Cannon Place, mtg $4,500, Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EDWARDS AV, e s, being Lot 116, map of Seton homestead; Barbara Wigman to Katharina Schollhauer and another, 1,326 Edwards Av, mtg $2,000, Dec. 29; attorney, Edwards Av, mtg $2,000. Dec. 29; attorney, Edwards Av, mtg $2,000. Dec. 29; attorney, Edwards Av, mtg $2,000.

EX-JUSTICE PALMIERI DISBARRED BY COURT

His Legal Advice to Fugitive Woman Witness Costs Him Right to Practice Law.

ACTION AGAINST COL. HAIRE

Betrayal of Trust Charged Against Criminal Practitioner in Unanimous Opinion.

Ex-Justice John Palmieri of the City Court, one of the best known attorneys in the city and a former Deputy Attorney General, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by a vote of four to one, on charges arising out of his defense of John Delane, prosecuted in Bronx County as a white slaver. The court unanimously disbarred Colonel Robert J. Haire, a well known criminal practitioner, who has been a member of the bar since 1888. On charges against Isaac B. Reinhardt, for alleged misconduct in a divorce case, he was censured. The court expressed disapproval of the conduct of Leman B. Treadwell and Richard W. Darling, accused of permitting Francis J. Nekarda, a disbarred attorney who shared their office, to practice law in their names.

In the case of ex-Justice Palmieri, Justice Page wrote a sharp dissenting opinion, in which he said the case was without precedent, and that the obligations of an attorney to court and client were different in a civil and in a criminal case. For these reasons Justice Page declined to join with Presiding Justice Clarke and Justices Scott, Smith, and Davis in punishing Palmieri on the ground that he deceived the court by permitting the chief witness to testify falsely.

Conferred with Witness.

The main opinion by Justice Clarke says that Palmieri, who was admitted to the bar in 1901, was defending Delane in the Bronx County Court in March, 1915, on charges of receiving from one Jeannette Annette the proceeds of her disreputable calling. While being detaincd as a witness the woman escaped, but later two other women were found who said they had seen payments of money by the woman to Delane.

Palmieri was informed when he took the retainer for Delane that the escaped witness was in constant touch with Delane, and that he was sending money to her. On Palmieri's instructions, the woman came here and talked with him, denying that she had received money from Delane.

When the case was called for trial the District Attorney said that the woman would not be a witness because she had fled, but Justice Clarke says this was notification to Palmieri that the woman was the complaining witness and was regarded as material to the prosecution.

The prevailing opinion asserts that Palmieri had a talk with the woman at his home in Brooklyn on the morning of the second day of the trial, and called her as a witness for the defendant in the afternoon. He permitted her to testify that she had just arrived from a small town up the State, although she had been here for some days and was in constant touch with Palmieri. Justice Clarke said that the woman in her testimony "was led from one lie to another," and that she had successfully concealed the fact that the defendant had brought her here and she had been in consultation with him and his attorney.

In his summing up, the record shows, Palmieri thanked "Divine Providence" because the woman said she had chanced to read a story in a newspaper the day before concerning the case, which caused her to come to New York to testify. Justice Clarke's ruling said:

"For the expression of his thankfulness to God for the intervention of Divine Providence in producing this witness, when he himself was the instigating cause, he must be held responsible."

Mr. Palmieri made the following statement last evening:

"My side of the case has impressed at least one of the Judges of the Appellate Division and I would therefore refer you to the opinion of Mr. Justice Page. In addition I would mention the fact not referred to in any of the opinions, that almost every Judge on the bench in New York, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, as well as every District Attorney of every county in the greater city, excepting, of course, the District Attorney of the Bronx, who made the charge and who has been hounding me for the last two years, has attested under oath to my high standing and reputation at the bar.

"I shall live to see the day when I shall be fully vindicated in the eyes of the New York public."

Woman Accused Colonel Haire.

The charges against Colonel Haire arose out of the fact that in 1908 he was retained by Julia Dale, convicted in General Sessions of abduction, to conduct the appeal from her sentence. She paid to him $250, and later indorsed to him a $5,000 check, for which he gave her a receipt, stating that she had agreed to give him $500 in addition to the retainer, and he was to hold the remaining $2,500 in trust. A year later she instructed him to pay over the money to one Annie Dredy, and when he failed to do so the latter brought proceedings in the Supreme Court and Colonel Haire was directed to pay over $1,462 which he admitted was due. The balance of the $2,500 Haire claimed under an agreement by which he was to get $1,000 in addition to the $750 first received.

After some delay the lawyer paid over the $1,462. The Appellate Division said: "There is no escape from the conclusion that respondent betrayed his trust and converted his client's money to his own use."

HOLD MRS. COREY'S GOWNS.

Customs Authorities Ask Her to Explain Undeclared Apparel.

Explanations as to who owned a number of Paris gowns and a considerable quantity of lingerie and as to how they happened to have been overlooked in customs declarations kept Mrs. William Ellis Corey, who was Miss Mabelle Gilman, an actress, before she became the wife of the former President of the United States Steel Corporation; her maid, and Miss Martha Shippey, a traveling companion, in the Custom House for several hours yesterday afternoon. The gowns were packed in Miss Shippey's trunks which she brought over on the Rochambeau, but were not declared in the document submitted to the purser before the vessel came into port. A Customs Inspector discovered the gowns, which he said were new, in Miss Shippey's trunks, which had been declared as containing only used wearing apparel, and when she was asked about it she said that they were Mrs. Corey's gowns and that the maid who had packed the trunks for both at the Château Villegenis, the Corey estate near Paris, had probably mixed them up. The gowns are being held by the customs authorities.

Mrs. Corey's declaration of baggage contained no note of anything dutiable, and nothing was found in her baggage, but when Miss Shippey disclaimed ownership of the gowns she was called before Deputy Surveyor George Smythe to explain the matter. Miss Shippey, it is said, persisted in her story that the gowns belonged to Mrs. Corey and were packed in her trunk by mistake. Mrs. Corey spent some time answering questions, and was recalled after the officials had talked to her maid. It was said that the final decision as to the status of the goods would be made on Monday.

DECISION FOR MRS. PERRY.

Referee Recommends Divorce for James B. Haggin's Granddaughter.

A report recommending a divorce decree for Mrs. Edith Lounsbery Perry from Henry Pierrepont Perry, member of the New Yok Stock Exchange, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by George J. Gillespie, referee. The name of the co-respondent did not appear in the testimony, but the suit was based on the alleged visit of the defendant to a hotel last Fall. He filed a denial, but did not appear before the referee.

The Perrys were married in 1905. Mrs. Perry is a granddaughter of the late James B. Haggin. They have two children, 10 and 4 years old, respectively. It is understood that a settlement as to the alimony award has been made out of court.

MANY PHYSICIANS HONORED.

American College Starts Existence with Notable Membership.

The American College of Physicians, made up of men eminent in the practice of medicine, as distinct from surgery, was created last night at the Hotel Astor. Fellowships were bestowed on sixty-five physicians, selected by the Council of the American Congress of Internal Medicine. The purpose of the congress in founding the college was to honor men who have made distinct additions to medical knowledge.

The fellowships were conferred on the following:

New York—Heinrich Stern, Reynold Webb Wilcox, Edward E. Cornwall, Elias H. Bartley, Henry F. Quackenbos, Joseph H. Byrne, Thomas F. Reilly, G. A. Friedman, L. Bertram Sachs, Louis F. Bishop, James Bishop, William H. Stewart, Harlow Brooks, Albro R. Carman, Augustus Caille, Morris Stark, Marshall Castleton Pease, Jr., Archibald D. Smith, Le Grand Kerr, William J. Cruikshank, Joshua M. Van Cott, Austin Wilkinson Hollis, Leon Theodore Le Wald, Leon Lourie.

Chicago—Robert H. Babcock, E. C. Seufert, Frederic Tice, Ernest Zueblin, William G. Stearns.

Philadelphia—Alfred Gordon, Charles E. de M. Sajous, Albert R. Roussel.

Washington—Noble P. Barnes, William Gerry Morgan, William J. Mallory, J. Russell Verbrycke.

Newark—Daniel Elliott, Richard N. Connolly, David A. Kraker, Raymond Clark, Britton D. Evans, B. S. Pollak, Christopher C. Bealing, Henry L. Hoyt.

Atlantic City—Thomas Alsop, W. Blair Stewart.

Pittsburgh—John A. Lichty, William H. Mercur.

Schenectady—Warren B. Stone, E. C. Hill, Frank Van Der Bogert.

Rochester—Wesley T. Mulligan, John Ralston Williams.

Buffalo—Julius Ullman, A. L. Benedict, L. Kaufman.

Albany—Frederic C. Conway, James F. Rooney.

Detroit—Charles D. Aaron.

St. Paul—Charles Lyman Greene.

Los Angeles—Francis M. Pottenger.

St. Joseph, Mo.—John M. Bell.

Syracuse—I. H. Levy.

Richmond, Va.—Allison Hodges.

Louisville—Henry Enos Tuley.

J. H. HAMMOND LOSES SUIT.

Baltimore Jury Holds He Must Pay A. G. Dubois $238,750.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—A verdict of $238,750 against John Hays Hammond was given tonight by a jury in the Superior Court in the suit of Addison G. Dubois for the alleged conversion of stock of the General Cotton Securities Company. Mr. Dubois and Willard D. Doremus sued for $1,600,000 and the award was the share alleged to belong to Dubois.

Announcement of the verdict was accompanied by this statement by the foreman of the jury:

"We feel that Mr. Hammond was not personally liable for the conversion of the stock, but we are all in accord that Mr. Hammond is liable for the actions of his personal agents."

A motion will be made tomorrow to set aside the verdict, and if this is denied the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. The case has been on trial six weeks and 700,000 words of testimony was taken, most of it given by Daniel Sully, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hammond.

Charles L. Tiffany Operated On.

Charles Lewis Tiffany, 38 years old, of 128 East Thirty-sixth Street, was operated on in the New York Hospital last night by Dr. Eugene H. Pool of 107 East Sixtieth Street. The operation was of a minor nature, and Dr. Pool said that his patient was in good condition. Mr. Tiffany is a son of Mr. C. Tiffany, and a member of the Fifth Avenue jewelery firm.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Dec. 26, between 606 West 49th St. and, or in, Lorber's Restaurant on Broadway, diamond and turquoise circle pin; liberal reward. Return to office, 606 West 49th St.

LOST—Lady's gold open-face wrist watch, black ribbon attached; marked "D. M. G."; suitable reward offered if returned, no questions asked. Getskay, 215 West 57th St.

LOST—Tuesday night, gray chamois bag between 548 West 164th and 420 West 116th; liberal reward. 429 West 116th, Apartment 42.

LOST—10th St., 5th to 6th Avs., Dec. 26, black silk, steel beaded bag, containing about $9 in billfold; reward. Crittenden, 17 West 10th.

LOST—At or in Criterion Theatre, Dec. 27, afternoon silver and gold pin; insignia of the Black Watch, British Army; reward. Return Criterion Theatre.

LOST—Billbook, containing sum of money, going from Seamen's Savings Bank, Wall St., Cedar St., Broadway, 6th Av. "L" to Altman's. L 279 Times Downtown.

LOST—Front car, 9th Av. elevated, Cortlandt Station, 8:50 Thursday evening, large tan leather portfolio, initialed; reward. 603 Singer Building.

LOST—Luchow's, East 14th, Dec. 23, small white cotton bag containing money and owner's name. Bushman, 17 Battery Place.

LOST.—Friday, bar pin, 10 small diamonds, nine pearls, probably Grand Central subway station; reward. Reichers, 327 5th Av.

LOST—Sable fur collar, Thursday night, between American Museum and Columbus Circle. Reward. Putnam, 118 East 54th.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, initials "A. E.," Wednesday evening, in taxi or Rialto Theatre; $10 reward. Phone Columbus 1575.

LOST—Wednesday, seal neckpiece, between 125th St. and Teachers' College; liberal reward. Burr, 136 East 49th St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Dec. 24 to 27, thirty-one stones; liberal reward if returned. L. F., 314 West 100th St.

LOST—Black opera glasses, Maxine Elliott's Theatre, Wednesday matinee; reward. B 48 Times.

LOST—Dec. 24, Metropolitan Opera or vicinity, mink boa. Damon, Hotel Woodstock; suitable reward.

LOST—Emerald and diamond bar pin at Joan Sawyer's Au Caprice. Liberal reward. Phone Circle 4025.

LOST—Lady's purse, containing salary, gold piece, and class pins, on east side, Saturday; reward. X 334 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold football watch charm bearing my name; reward. C. T. Neal, 2 Rector St.

LOST—December 26, kite-shaped fraternity pin; reward. Return to 42 West 72d St.

LOST—String of pearl beads, brilliant clasp; suitable reward given. M 112 Times.

LOST—Wednesday, Thursday, Masonic charm pin; name on back; reward. Hotel Gerard.

LOST—Skunk fur neckpiece, on Lexington Av., between 71st-81st; reward. B 20 Times.

LARGE REWARD—Dec. 24, 10 P. M., near baggage room, Pennsylvania Station, solitaire diamond ring; will identify. H. G. Cooper; Main 3389.

REWARD.—B'way car, Dec. 27, black shoes, skates attached. Apt. 1C, 270 Riverside Dr.

REWARD—Pearl pin, ear of corn design, Kelsey, 292 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

$3,000 REWARD,
OR $1,500 EACH,
FOR TWO EMERALD RINGS.

These rings, previously advertised, were lost somewhere between Washington and New York, or in one of those cities, missing since about Dec. 8. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of the same, and no questions asked, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, or the St. Regis Hotel, New York, or The New York Herald Office. The descriptions follow: One Square emerald, weight 5.90 carats, set in platinum, containing 111 brilliants in border and open shank. Total weight of brilliants, 1.07 carats. Scratch number on ring, 396. Twin brilliant and emerald ring, consisting of 1 emerald, 4.11 carats; 1 old-cut brilliant, 3.82 carats, and 6 brilliants, .37 carats. Ring is of gold and platinum points, with the 6 brilliants in the shank. The scratch number on ring is 396.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday evening, small sable neckpiece from private automobile, between Booth Theatre, West 45th St., back to Sherry's and Ritz. Kindly return to cashier, Ritz-Carlton.

$100 REWARD for return of diamond and onyx bow knot pin, lost Dec. 19, between 53d St., 48th St. Theatre, and the Biltmore. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$100 REWARD—No questions, return of diamond flexible bracelet lost Dec. 21, between 15 West 58th St. and 22d St. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

$100 REWARD.—Solitaire diamond ring, in West 46th or East 77th. Return to H. C. Du Val, 995 Madison Av. No questions asked.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Vicinity 177th St., brown and white female collie; license 6,005; reward. 233 Audubon Av.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
Will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Thursday, 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study Conducted by the Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Nothing Undone."
8—"Looking Backward."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT, 237 West 23d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers
Rev. S. Herbert Dutton. }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St.
Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11—"Old Story Retold."
8—"Cry of the Dying Year."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 East 31st St.
11 A. M.—"America as the World's Mediator."
8 P. M.—"A Man's Last Day."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"THE GREAT ASSURANCE."
8 P. M.—Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," New Year's Eve. Sermon.

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"Enduring the Cross and Despising the Shame." (Fourth in Series on "THE CROSS OF CHRIST.")
In the evening Dr. Haldeman will answer the important question:
"WHAT ABOUT THE CHRISTIAN DEAD?"
8 P. M.—"Does the soul of the Christian fall asleep at death? Does it remain unconscious in the grave until the resurrection? Or does the Christian at death depart to be with Christ in Heaven in a state 'far better' than this life? Do the dead know each other? Are Christians awake and full of joy in Heaven waiting for the second coming of Christ?" (Second in Series on "THE CONSTITUTION AND FUTURE OF MAN.")
Friday night, Jan. 5, 8 o'clock, "The Most Marvelous Furniture Ever Made."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Jesus that Is Told."
8 P. M.—"Ineffectual Reformation."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10:30 P. M. Organ Recital. 11 P. M. Watch Night Service, Sermon by Dr. Jefferson.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, DR. FINIS IDLEMAN. 142 West 81st St. Sermon at 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11, Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "A New Leaf." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. David Saville Muzzey, Speaker. Subject: "Fountain Heads of Inspiration."
A New Year's Address.
The Sunday Morning Meetings are always open to the general public.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
PROFESSOR SCOTT NEARING ON "WORKING AND OWNING A LIVING."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Controlling Quality of Religion."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Alex. Lyons of Brooklyn on "Facing a New Year."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Sat., Dec. 30—"Coming Together."
Fri., Jan. 5—"Sceptics Old and New."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH of the ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Service New Year's Day, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HENRY CLEWS lectures 10 A. M. on "Wall Street and the Nation."
CHRISTMAS ORATORIO repeated, 4 P. M. Large Chorus, Orchestra, Soloists.
PARK AVE. CHURCH, corner 86th St. WATCH-NIGHT, Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. James E. Holmes, D. D.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. Selections from "The Messiah" by the Choir. 9-11 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League. 11 P. M.—Watch Night Service, led by Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D. D.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M. Watch-Night services, 8 to 12 P. M. Sermon, social, testimonies, Edna White Trumpet Quartette.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
WATCH NIGHT Services, 8:30 to 12.

ST. JAMES METHODIST, Madison Avenue, 126th Street.
11 A. M.—Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON.
8 P. M.—"PAUL AMBROSE" night.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Preaching by Dr. Goodell. 9 P. M. Social Service. 10 P. M., Song Service, with Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and address by Dr. Goodell, concluding with watch-night service at 12 o'clock.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway, T. B. Young, Pastor.—A. M.—"Christ the Door." P. M.—Watch night service at 9. Pastor preaches; Heron Sisters play; Scott Robertson, actor, recites. Refreshments.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN).

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Church service 11. The pastor will preach. Subject: "Entering Upon New Conditions of Life," a sermon for the New Year.

NEW THOUGHT.

A SIXTH CYCLE PRESENTATION OF THUTH, 218 Madison Av., Cor. 36th.—Alfred Tomson, Speaker. All Welcome.
11 A. M.—"Passing of the Years."
8 P. M.—"Messianic Message of Life."

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE will hold a dinner for members and friends at Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and 11th, Thursday, Jan. 11, 7 P. M.; $1.50 per cover; excellent music; noted speakers. For reservations telephone Assistant Secretary, Farragut 2215, Office, 1,133 Broadway, 26th.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, the Biltmore. Subject:
"THE GATE OF JANUS."
Heads sculptured on Janus Gate in ancient Rome faced both ways—retrospect and prospect—hence, January, but with New Year we are more concerned with hope and expectation. Class Monday 3 o'clock, 512 Fifth Av.

(NEW CIVILIZATION.)
MRS GRACE NIEMAN,
Sundays, 8:15, Empire Hotel, 63d at B'way.
NEW THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture Sunday, 4 P. M., HOTEL BELLECLAIRE, B'way and 77th, by Mrs. BEHREND, (Judge Troward's only living pupil,) has been requested to begin the New Year by answering questions covering the Troward philosophy—also covering Judge Troward's personality. The late William James of Harvard said: "The Troward philosophy is far and away the ablest statement of the New Thought philosophy that I have ever met—beautiful in its sustained clearness of thought and style—a really classic statement."
The regular morning classes begin Jan. 2, 11 A. M., at Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110. All are welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter speaks at both services. 11—"The New Heaven and the New Earth." 8—"Overcoming Limitation." Mme. Bettinnetti, soloist.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, 130th and 5th Av.—Robt. Bruce Clark. 11.—"A Rounding Up." 8 P. M.—Young People's Rally. 10—Social Hour. 11.—Watch Service. J. Q. Frank, solo trumpet.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D.
Rev. HUGH BLACK preaches 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC will be repeated by the full choir of three quartets and orchestra at the afternoon service, beginning at 4:15 P. M. The Christmas cantata, "The Christ Child," by C. B. Hawley, will be given in its entirety. Solo quartet: Mme. Passett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Becker, tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone. Harry M. Gilbert, organist, assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway.
11 A. M.—DR. MARTIN WILL PREACH.
8 P. M.—WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Work preaches.
8—New Year Concert. Choir and String Quartet.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vespers, 4:30. Preacher, Rev. Pres. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D.
Watchnight Service 11 to Midnight.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
The pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
New Year Service at the
ITALIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 840-42 East 106th St.—Rev. Francesco Piraggini, Pastor. Monday, January 1, at 11 A. M., the Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D., will speak.
Special Musical Program.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Menace of the Better."
8 P. M.—"Detection or Debauchery."
Wed., 8 P. M.—Great Chapters, I. Kings, 19.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WASHBURN, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT B. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Minister: Frank Latimer Janeway.
FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY preaches at 11 and 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily, (except January 1,) at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th Street and 122d Street, at 4 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, cor. 105th.—A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. Watch Night Service.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Allen P. Laverty, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
DR. EVANS will preach at 11 A. M.
9 P. M.—Musical Service.
Dr. Laverty will preach.
Watchnight Service, 10 P. M. to Midnight.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Spanish.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Frank Heartfield.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman.
11:15 P. M.—Watch-Night Service, (preacher, Canon Jones,) preceded by Organ Recital at 10:45.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45. Sunday School, 9:45. Children's Service, 10:30. 11 A. M., Dr. Gates, preacher. 4 P. M., Vespers, Dr. Gates, preacher. 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. J. B. McCormick, preacher.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street.
11 A. M., Old Year Service.
8 P. M., Christmas Carols Service.
11 P. M., Watch Night Service, "The Camel's Need."
12 Midnight, Holy Communion.
Mr. van Etten preaches 11 A. M. & 11 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Christmas music repeated. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector), 10:45. Vespers, Carols, Procession, and Te Deum, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Dr. Grant. 4 P. M.—Choir Recital. "Christmas Oratorio." 8 P. M.—Public Forum, Scott Nearing "Social Religion." 10:30 P. M. to 12—Watch night service.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., Near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY H. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M., HOLY COMMUNION.
COMMUNION SERVICE IN D. MOOR.
STRING QUARTETTE, HARP & ORGAN.
SERMON BY
REV. GEO. WM. DOUGLAS, D. D.
Prelude..... "Largo"..... Gurnch-Buhren.
Anthem..... "O Sing to God"..... Gounod.
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
CANTATA, THE HOLY CHILD.
HORATIO PARKER.
STRING QUARTETTE, HARP & ORGAN.
Offertory.. "Andante Religioso"..Dornheckter.
Postlude.. "Adagio" (from Suite in D Minor) ..... Bennett
8 P. M. EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, sermon, Rector. Instead of Evening Prayer at 8 P. M. there will be Watch Night Service, commencing at 11 P. M. and ending at midnight.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH STREET & SIXTH AVE.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. William Pringle.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
11:30 P. M.—Watch Service.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Midnight—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Festival Service.
Holy Communion, Preacher, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Sunday School's Carol Service.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) ORGAN, HORNS and DRUMS.
10:30, CRUIKSHANK'S MASS and SERMON.
4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession.)
8 P. M., SERMON and Choral Compline.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (The Rector); 8 (Bishop Courtney).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.
4 P. M.—Even-Song and Address, Preacher, Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.
Cantata: "The Sages of Sheba," Bach.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

SERVICE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 18th St., East of 2d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.
9:15 P. M. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth will speak in the Memorial House.
11 P. M. Address by the Rector.
12 Midnight, Holy Communion.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.
Feasts of Circumcision and Epiphany: Mass at 6, 7, and 10. Vespers at 4.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Popular Musical Service, (Rector,) with harp, violin, and 'cello.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector.
Services 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Watch Night Service 11 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
10:30 A. M., Special music; 11:00 A. M., Service with Sermon, "God Is Love." 4:00 P. M., Service, "Comparative Religion" and Symposium of Poets, 8 P. M., special service and address by Dr. Prince.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th, nr. B'way, Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
11 P. M.—Holy Communion and Address (Rector).
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion (Rector.)

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICE.
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
11:30 P. M., New Year's Service and Sermon.
WEEKDAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRIN